The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3865. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Nominations Sent Back to the President.

The Lieutenant-General Bill in the Senate.

DISCUSSION ON THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Able-Bodied Africans, Slave or Free, to be Conscripted.

Loyal Owners To Receive $300, and the Slave to Receive Freedom.

Fernando Wood on the Rebel Peace Propositions.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

FATE OF THE NEW MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The good batch of nominations of Brigadier and Major-Generals sent by the President to the Senate on Monday, were returned to the President to-day by the Military Committee, with the statement that there were no vacancies whatsoever for new Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, and that these appointments were therefore illegal.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate Military Committee are unanimous in their determination not to report Gen. SCHOFIELD's name to the Senate for confirmation.

THE KANSAS SENATOR.

The new Kansas Senator (CARREY) is from Cincinnati, Ohio. He is more radical than JIM LANE ever.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

A Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, Revs. S. O. WYLIE, R. W. SHANNON, and Wm. BROWN, of Philadelphia, had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of amending the Constitution in favor of freedom. The President promised to give the matter his earnest attention.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The friends of the Conscription Bill hope to bring it to a vote to-morrow. Gen. SCHENCK will close the debate.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

The draft of the new Bankrupt Law was made by Mr. JOHN, of the Judiciary Committee, the best lawyer in Rhode Island. It knocks some dead the carefully prepared arrangements for profitable office-holding and salaries-making, so manifest in the bill reported by the committee. The principal features are, that it makes the United States District Courts Courts of Bankruptcy, and gives the appointment of receivers to their Judges, and while relieving debtors protects creditors. It is a combination of the best features of the English, French and German bankruptcy systems. It is simple, free from verbiage and unencumbered with forms and expensive machinery. It will be introduced to-morrow.

EXPEDITE LEGISLATION.

The bill giving the President twelve thousand dollars to reconstruct the interior of his stable, was run through both Houses to-day in less than two hours.

AN INDIAN CHIEF.

The Chief of the Mohave Indians, IRETAZA, has arrived here from the Pacific Coast.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 11.

THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Senators Sprague, of Rhode Island; Morgan, of New-York; Riddle, of Delaware; Williamson, of Minnesota, and Hendricks, of Indiana, constitute the Committee on Manufactures as recently revived.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House will resume the consideration of the Enrollment Bill, and endeavor to pass it before the adjournment to-morrow.

MAILS TO COSTA RICA.

In future mails for Costa Rica will be made up at New-York for the Post-office of the British packet agent at San Juan, to be dispatched by American steamers to Havana, and thence by the West India Mail British mail packets to their destination. The single rate of postage, United States and British, for letters addressed to Porto Rico by this route, is thirty-four cents, pre-payment of which is to be compulsory.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Committee on Naval Affairs was authorized to sit during the session of Congress.

WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a memorial from the boatswains, carpenters and sailmakers of the navy, asking assimilated rank with the line officers, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in relation to District Courts of Wisconsin.

AID FOR THE FAMILY OF A MURDERED OFFICER.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of O. S. SEYMOUR, praying that a portion of the property of SEYMOUR, in Maryland, may be set apart for the family of the officer who was killed while engaged in recruiting slaves on his (SEYMOUR's) plantation in Maryland.

COURTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. COWAN, of California, (Union,) called up a bill amending the act to provide Circuit Courts for California and Oregon, which, after amendment, was passed.

COLORED MAIL CARRIERS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Railroads, reported back the bill to remove the disqualification on account of color to carrying the mails, with an amendment, declaring there shall be no exclusion of any witnesses for the courts of the United States, on account of color.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, also reported back the bill in relation to the rails on roads in New-Jersey, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to such a disposition of the bill.

Mr. COLLAMER said the bill created a highway for the Government, and the great question arose whether the power exists to create it against the action of the State by which had chartered these railroads.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the bill was already before the proper committee.

Other Senators concurred in this opinion, and the Senate refused to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. After considerable debate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, it was ordered to lie on the table.

WAR LEVIES IN LOYAL STATES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to ascertain the amount of losses sustained by the loyal States during the war, and especially those sustained by the citizens of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES.

The House bill making an appropriation of $12,000 for the rebuilding of the President's stables was passed.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER GLEN.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced an act to indemnify the owners of the British schooner *Glen*, which was passed.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, with the amendments adopted by the Military Committee. These amendments strike out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Lieutenant-General appointed under the act to command the armies of the United States, and the clause recommending the appointment by the President of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT for the position.

A long debate ensued upon the amendments proposed by the Committee. Messrs. TRUMBULL, DOOLITTLE, RICHARDSON, SHERMAN and HOWE supported the original House bill as an act of justice to Gen. GRANT. They characterized the bestowal of the title without the command incident to it, as an *empty honor conferred upon one who, to-day, had the homage of the people.*

The amendments were supported by Messrs. JOHNSON, ANTHONY, NESMITH, WILSON, GRIMES, LANE, (Ind.,) and others.

Mr. COWAN proposed to amend the Senate bill relating to Lieutenant-General, by adding, "who shall be General-in-Chief of the United States, under the direction of the President, and who shall remain in chief command during the pleasure of the President."

Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

HON. MR. LITTLEJOHN.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Representative LITTLEJOHN, asking to be excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Rules, owing to his prolonged absence from the House. The request was granted.

THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill appropriating $12,000 to rebuild the President's stables, which were destroyed by fire last night. Passed.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $20,000 to pay taxes on certain Government lands. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution declaring the means of railroad travel between New-York and Washington, and especially between New-York and Philadelphia, as notoriously inconvenient; and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the facilities for the transportation of troops between New-York and Washington.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he would not object to the resolution if it was referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) was glad New-York was moving in the matter.

Mr. CHANLER modified his resolution so as to instruct the Select Committee to inquire into the matter, and it passed.

Mr. SHIM, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution directing the payment of $1,500 to Mr. A. P. FIELD, as payment in full up to the time, Congress rejected his claim to a seat as member from Louisiana. After debate it was adopted—yeas 96, nays 63.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. STEVENS, that all able-bodied male persons of African descent, between the years of 20 and 45, whether citizens or now resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this bill is a supplement, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave is drafted and mustered into the service, his master shall receive a certificate thereof for $300, and the drafted man shall be free, provided the slaves of loyal men only shall be paid for.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) made the suggestion that the $300 feature be omitted in the above, to which Mr. STEVENS assented.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offered the following amendment to the above amendment:

"The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the Slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding $300, to each loyal owner of any slave who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money when the master frees the slave."

Mr. DAVIS said he moved this amendment not because he believed compensation was due the master of the slave, but because in Maryland the President and Secretary of War, in execution of the law of 1862, were organizing persons of African descent to suppress the rebellion, and had seen fit to appoint Commissioners *for the purpose of estimating the value and awarding reasonable compensation for the* slaves who might volunteer. He believed that the Government ought to take slaves for military purposes, because they owed such service to the Government.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Union,) thought the amendment did not go far enough. In his district the people were differently situated from those in any other; a large majority of the young men following the pernicious counsels of traitors, had joined the rebel army; and this was the reason why his district had not filled its quota. When the next draft shall take place that district will owe 7,000 men. Now, unless the slaves of rebels in that district shall be taken, resort will have to be had to the poor young men, the loyal population, while those who have induced enlistments in the rebel service will be allowed to enjoy their property in peace. He was in favor of putting the slaves of all rebels and of their sympathizers in the army, but was opposed to thus appropriating the slaves of Union men.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. DAVIS was agreed to, Messrs. DAVIS, THOMAS and WEBSTER, of Maryland, voting in the affirmative, and Mr. HARRIS, of that State, in the negative.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) said we had no trouble about taking slaves for military service. The Government took them as both persons and property. Slaves were so considered by the Constitution, and had been regarded in that light from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day. If slaves are taken as property, compensation must be made. The black man having once been a soldier should be free. He would give compensation to the master and freedom to the slave. Formerly he thought the white men were sufficient to put down the rebellion, but now duty to our country required that we should make use of all the means in our power to frustrate the attempts to destroy our Government.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that we did not give the Northern father compensation for his son, we did not give the wife compensation for her husband, we did not give the orphan children compensation for having withdrawn from them their support, when the draft took the husband and father without compensation. He did not see that the relation between the slaveholder and the slave was more sacred than that between father and son, wife and husband, child and parent. Slaves were persons; they were never named in the Constitution as property. Every man owed military service to the country. He was ready to appropriate money to pay for the slaves of loyal owners whose masters shall consent to their volunteering in the service.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) contended that slaveholders were entitled to compensation for their slaves. But to his astonishment he found that his colleagues, (Messrs. DAVIS and CRESWELL,) representing slaveholders, were willing to depreciate the rights and property of slaveholders and in favor of turning the dependents upon them for support to starve. He looked more for justice from the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Messrs. STEVENS and KELLY,) than from his two colleagues who had addressed the House. He (HARRIS) denied the right to enlist or enroll a slave. If the Government chose to take a slave at all, they could take him only as property, for which they would be bound to make compensation. He was opposed to employing negro troops, because it would bring degradation upon the country. We, claiming to number twenty millions of people, were fighting five millions of white men, and now it was demanded that the flag of our country should be intrusted to the hands of slaves. This would be a degradation.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union) denied that his side of the House proposed any injustice by the provisions of this bill. As to the gentleman's remark about intrusting the flag to the hands of black men, he (KASSON) called attention to the fact that in the Revolutionary war it was considered no degradation, and the pension rolls showed the names of black men by the side of the names of white men. The statutes of the State of Virginia, up to this time, showed that the slaves who fought in the battles of the Revolution should be emancipated for honorable conduct. The State of Rhode Island authorized the enlistment of black men or slaves. It was no new thing, but was called for by the necessities of the country, and it was the last thing to which representatives from the Slave States ought to object.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to strike from the amendment the words "the owner of any slave," and to substitute the words "person to whom the colored volunteer owes service." He did not think the interest now in controversy should have superior privileges. He knew they had been accustomed to give slavery partiality over other subjects, and had offered his amendment, wishing to make the pending proposition conform as near as possible to the language of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) appealed to the gentlemen on the other side to know why they manifested so much solicitude for the slaves of Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. If he said we allow you to put free negroes into the army, and to which he had no objection, what business is it of yours to say we shall enlist our slaves? Why not leave Kentucky to say who shall fill up its quota? If you have in view the abolition of slavery or the demoralization of the institution, then you will adopt the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He invoked the committee, if they had not determined to pursue a reckless course, not to adopt it.

Mr. BALDWIN's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a proviso that this section shall not apply to any Congressional District, if the Representative of the same *shall expressly ask that the slaves of his district be* exempt from the draft, letting it fall more heavily on the white man. He merely offered the amendment for the benefit of the gentlemen who are opposed to the original proposition. He never found the man in his district who objected to the darkest negro going as a substitute for him.

Mr. STEVENS was opposed to Mr. BROOMALL's amendment. It was not for Members of Congress to say what kind of soldiers shall be enlisted.

Mr. BROOMALL's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following amendment: "That the bounty of $100 now payable by law for such drafted man shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States on freeing the person."

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in reply to Mr. MALLORY, said the President's Proclamation was extinguishing Slavery in Maryland, Missouri, Delaware, Louisiana and Arkansas; and the work must go on—it was a decree in the order of Providence. Our intention was to work with Providence; if we worked against Providence, we should be overwhelmed; and it was our intention, by employing colored troops, to bring the war to a termination to be followed by a lasting peace. We look to the extinction of human Slavery within the broad limits of our country.

Mr. WEBSTER's amendment was agreed to by a vote of 49 ayes against 37 noes, Messrs. WEBSTER, CRESWELL, DAVIS and THOMAS, of Maryland, voting in the affirmative, and Mr. HARRIS, of that State, in the negative.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, in 1860 the property of Kentucky was valued at five hundred and sixteen millions of dollars, and the slaves at one hundred and seven millions. He deprecated sequestration, which would take from the State the 25th of her property. Why was this? Was it because she had not furnished her quota of troops? Certainly not. He did not deny the proposition that private property could be taken for public uses; but this should be followed by due compensation. He was opposed to establishing recruiting stations in Kentucky; it might create a civil war, and distract the Union men instead of increasing the Union sentiment now spreading over the entire population. If would create such a feeling that we never would see the end of this matter.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said if abolition was madness at one time, it might be good sense at another. Sometimes it was wise to pursue a path among whose unknown and threatening dangers it had been considered folly to enter, the slaveholders themselves being judges. There were two conditions for the existence of Slavery on this continent—one was ignorance on the part of the slave; the other was silence and non-discussion on the part of the whites; and these two safeguards of Slavery were on the statute-books of the South. These safeguards, however, had been wonderfully broken down by the necessities of the war around us. We had cordons of schools for the instruction of black men, who were told there that they were of right free, and it was a duty we owed to God to help them to maintain their freedom. One hundred thousand slaves were already in the army, and an equal number would join them in the Spring. The army was the school to teach them the teachings and power of freedom.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) desired to call attention to the fact that while they were here discussing measures clearly and palpably in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and oppressive and destructive, the Confederate Congress were proposing this very day to discuss the measures of peace, reunion and reconciliation. He read from the *Richmond Examiner*, of the 6th inst., in which it was said that extraordinary resolutions had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, and that the House went into secret session before taking any action upon them. These resolutions proposed that the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them by representatives equal to their Representatives and Senators in their respective Congresses, to consider: First—Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America. Second—In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States. But if this cannot be done, to consider: Third—Whether *they cannot agree upon treaties offensive and* defensive and commercial. In the event of the passage of these resolutions, the President is to be requested to communicate the same to the Government at Washington in such a manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usages of nations; and in the event of their acceptance, the President is to issue a proclamation for the election of delegates, under such regulations as he may deem expedient.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD continued: This is a Government of white men, made by white men for the purpose of preserving law and order. The gentlemen here were proposing to do, by the amendment pending, that which, under the Constitution, they have no right to do.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) said he would not attempt in reply to the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He admitted that he had not the means that the gentleman possessed of knowing what was going on at Richmond. In reply to Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CRESWELL said he was willing to make an assignment of Slavery to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. STEVENS. [Laughter.] As his colleague (Mr. HARRIS) had spoken of injustice to the slaveholder, he said this very proposition before the committee, awarded to every slaveholder $300. Maryland awarded $100 to every slaveholder whose slave volunteered. This would make up a sum of $400. He then referred to the laws of Maryland, to show that in that State the valuation of slaves for the purpose of taxation was provided for; that the value, according to age and sex, was from $50 to $400, and not over.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was opposed to the bill because it would wholly fail of execution, and would not fill the army. While he was disposed to vote all the men and means to put down the rebellion, he had what had been really in all stages of this dreadful conflict to give an opportunity to the voice of conciliation and peace to be heard. The proposition before the Confederacy was for peace on the basis of the old Union, for the resolutions in effect say so. He proposed that a commission be raised. Let the Commissioners be sent to Richmond. Send, if you please, the distinguished gentlemen from New-York, (FERNANDO WOOD.) [Laughter.] Send him, and if he did not come back within sixty days with a negotiation of peace based on the old Union, with the equality and sovereignty of the States, he, (Mr. COX,) speaking for Mr. WOOD & Co., would pledge them as earnest supporters of the prosecution of the war. Will not the gentlemen on the other side receive Commissioners to treat for peace and union on the old basis of State equality and sovereignty? Would they continue to vote pains and penalties? Would they continue the war for subjugation, and not unite to restore the States of the Republic? Your object is not to restore the Union. It is to blot out the domestic institutions with which you never had any business under the Constitution.

Mr. SHIM, of Kentucky, (Union,) showed that the loss in slave property in Kentucky was owing to the occasional invasions; and, in the course of his remarks, said he was the last man to compromise with the rebels until they lay down their arms and yield to their Government unconditionally.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired an amendment be made that the pending proposition should not apply to the State of Kentucky. He maintained that it was a violation of the Constitution to interfere with Slavery. To take slaves without consulting their owners was robbery.

Mr. HOUSE, of California, (Union,) maintained that the Constitution recognized no such institution as Slavery, and therefore they should not by legislation make any concession to it.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that no state had made so many sacrifices for the Union as Missouri. She had not been treated as well as Kentucky. For recruiting stations had been opened in Missouri, and recruiting officers had gone into negroes' houses, telling them they were obliged to go into the service, and if they did not go voluntarily, they would be drafted and receive $300 as bounty. Was it not injustice to take the able-bodied slaves and leave the halt, blind and young to be cared for by others.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said his colleagues (Mr. HARRIS) had maintained that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution. He (Mr. DAVIS) categorically denied that assumption. If slaves were property, they were not so by any law of the United States, but by the laws of the respective States. The Constitution treated them as persons. Slavery was robbery, and time had sanctioned the fact. I, he said, owe no justice to the slaveholders of Maryland. They are my enemies, and I am not their friend. They opened this war. Who will triumph it is not hard to see. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to get some compensation for owners of slaves; not because I think they are entitled to it, but because something is due to the roughness of the transition. I will do no more.

The amendment of Mr. STEVENS, as given in the first part of this report, as amended by the propositions of Messrs. WEBSTER and DAVIS, of Maryland, was agreed to.

Various other propositions were debated and disposed of, and at 5½ o'clock the committee rose and reported the amendment to the House.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a substitute for the bill, which includes the amendments agreed to by the committee. It was ordered to be printed, together with the bill as amended by the committee.

The House then adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Origin of the Presidential Abdication Rumor.

FURTHER FROM MORELIA.

The late files of Mexican papers received in this City give further information as to the condition of affairs in Mexico.

The rumored abdication of JUAREZ rests upon the statement of a San Luis correspondent of the *Estafette*, who writes that at a cabinet meeting VIDAURRI, GONZALEZ ORTEGA and DOBLADO advised the step, and even threatened that if JUAREZ did not accede to the proposition they would depose him. It is also rumored that these three chiefs will, in any case, go over to the "Intervention" or French party.

The *Estafette*, in a later date, makes the already published statement that JUAREZ has resigned, and that GONZALES ORTEGA succeeds him.

It was the defection of Guadalajara from the national cause which so discouraged DOBLADO and ORTEGA that they opened negotiations for submitting to the French. This information, however, comes all through interested channels.

It appears that previous to the battle of Morelia and the taking of the place by the Interventionists, the Juaristes had removed the governmental and local archives to Uruapan, which they declared by a formal decree to be the capital of the State. From this it would appear that the capture of Morelia was not a complete surprise, as was at first reported.

The Marquis of Montholon, the new French Minister, had arrived at Mexico City, where he was formally received by the authorities.

The Baron NAMIAS, the French Commanding-General in the City of Mexico, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of the city, complaining that incendiary proclamations had been introduced and circulated, calculated to inflame the populace against the army of occupation. The Baron urges the Archbishop to use his influence to counteract the effect of these proclamations.

The capture of the port of Campeachy by the French raises the blockade there. By the articles of capitulation all Government property is passed over to the French Commander, CLOUE, and the city is occupied and picketed by French marines. Personal liberty and security are guaranteed, to be guaranteed by the French to all the citizens. Persons who wish to leave the city will be safely conducted out of the State territory by the French troops.

The *Gaceta* (official) publishes a manifesto of Gen. ALMONTE, dated January 2, in favor of a regency, and announcing the intention to suspend from the exercise of their functions those magistrates of the Supreme Tribunal who refuse to give in their adhesion to the Interventionists. He concludes by saying that the Mexican nation was on the verge of utter national ruin, from which it was only saved by the strong hand of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Communication Between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville Cut off—Gen. Johnston's Army Still at Dalton—The Kentucky Troops Sent South.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Persons from Knoxville arrived at Nashville yesterday, report communications with Cumberland Gap cut off, and that nearly all East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels.

The small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville.

The Army of the Cumberland is in splendid condition. The troops draw full rations.

Most of the rebel army is at Dalton. JOHNSON's headquarters are at Atlanta.

Nearly all the Tennessee Brigades and two-thirds of the Kentucky Regiments have been sent South, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertions. The Tennesseans leave the rebel army in large numbers.

Gen. John BEARDY has resigned.

The veteran regiments have commenced returning to the Army of the Cumberland.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Enemy Still in a Threatening Position—A Rebel Iron-Clad at Kinston—A Siege of Newbern Probable.

NEWBERN, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The enemy are again threatening our communications at various points. They made another demonstration this morning on Newport Barracks, which point they will evidently attempt to hold.

The erroneous report that we were being strongly reinforced here, for the purpose of assisting the rebellious movement at Raleigh, has brought a large force of the enemy into this State, for the double purpose of checking the Convention movement and repossessing themselves of what territory they have lost, if possible.

The rebel iron-clad at Kinston on the Neuse River, some 35 miles above Newbern, is considered a very formidable affair by those who have seen it, who report that she is about ready to act in concert with the moving force which threatens Newbern.

This large rebel force will not be idle. Everything indicates on the part of the enemy a long siege against Newbern and Washington.

The return of the Third New-York Cavalry, now at Fort Monroe, is the hearty wish of all.

The presence of a strong fleet of gunboats in these waters is an imperative necessity.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that a powerful effort will doubtless be made to drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina. Should our army fail in this effort, the State will be lost to the Confederacy. The Opposition papers are still outspoken in their sentiments.

The Chesapeake Case.

THE VESSEL TO BE RESTORED TO HER OWNERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 11.

In the Admiralty Court, yesterday, Judge SEWARD decided that the *Chesapeake* and her cargo should be restored to her owners on the payment of the legal expenses of the court. The court then adjourned to Monday, when the final decree to this effect will be delivered. The Judge remarked that his opinions and proceedings in the court had been misrepresented and unjustly criticised by a portion of the Halifax press, but that subsequent reflection had confirmed his previous views.

Reported Evacuation of Richmond—A Mysterious Threat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Daily Mail* has the following significant announcement:

"Rumors of an evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit. There is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China and City of Washington.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

Three Indiamen Burnt in the Straits of Malacca.

Complications of the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

Efforts by Great Britain to Preserve the Peace.

France and Russia Unite with England in Remonstrating with the German Powers.

Spirited Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Mexican and Polish Questions.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool at noon on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the 28th January, and the Cunard mail-steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st January, both arrived at this port last evening.

A Lisbon telegram, of the 25th, says the United States corvette *St. Louis* left there that day to intercept an English bark with guns and stores for the rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived out on the 27th, the *New-York* on the 28th, and the *Africa* on the 30th inst.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived off Cape Clear on the night of the 26th of January.

In consequence of the repairs needed by the steamer *Adriatic*, from the damage she sustained in the ice of Newfoundland, no steamer would sail from Galway on the 2d of February. The *Adriatic* was at Liverpool, where she broke one of her cylinders, killing an engineer.

The well-known packet ship *Dreadnought*, from Liverpool, for New-York, put into Fayal on the 29th of December, with loss of rudder and material injury to sails and rigging. Her Captain (LYNCH) was killed by a sea while standing on the quarter-deck.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Resignation of Earl Russell—England and Denmark—The Emperor—Parliament—Efforts for Recognition—The Coming Presidential Election—The Palmerston Divorce Scandal—Debt and Credit—Confederate Operations in Ireland—Mr. Sala—London Amusements—Confederate Cruisers—A New Book on America—The Edinburgh Review.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864.

Earl RUSSELL has resigned again. Such is the rumor to-day. He has placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, in some Pickwickian fashion, *I presume, and will retire if she can spare him.* England has determined to defend Denmark if the worst comes to worst, and Earl RUSSELL is committed to the German side of the quarrel. An English fleet, it is said, has been sent to the Adriatic, to act against Trieste and Venice, and another is ready to leave for the Baltic. This looks like war—so does the gathering of the Austrian and Prussian troops on the Eider; but the general opinion still is that peace will be preserved, and, threatening as matters have seemed for a few days past, I am still in that belief.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is busy, perhaps at home. There is a small but troublesome minority in his model Parliament, which talks about finances, Mexican expeditions, liberty of the press, and such matters. Possibly he has had scarcely time to think of Denmark. Possibly, he is thinking of the left bank of the Rhine. Possibly, also, he is in full accord with the British Government, as its organs assert. That he is strong enough in France to do whatever he may wish to do is evinced by the fact that the subscriptions to the recent loan were ten times greater than the amount required.

A few days more and the session will open. Lord PALMERSTON has issued cards for his full dress dinner to open the session, and Mr. DISRAELI, the conservative leader, will soon do the same. Nothing can be begun, carried on or ended here without eating dinners.

As the premium on gold goes up in New-York, Confederate stock rises in London. It has been down to 30. It is up to 50. There are some quiet movements going on here that are producing confidence in those who "sympathize with all rebellions but their own." The speeches of Mr. BRANCH, published by BENTLEY, are some broadcast. Active agents are going round among the business houses of London, and every commercial town in the Kingdom, getting signers to petitions to the Government to do something to stop the war. These petitions, I believe, are signed by almost every one who is asked. I was told a few days ago in a business house in Leicester-square that two or three hundred signatures were obtained in single establishments. There is a hard pinch now on commercial and manufacturing classes. The cost of cotton is draining the country of specie, the discount rates have gone up to eight per cent., which is simply ruin to men trading with a small margin of profit. I am more and more convinced that a far stronger effort will be made at the coming session, than heretofore, for recognition. Even Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the colleague of Mr. BRIGHT, in the representation of Birmingham, is an officer in a "Southern Independence Association," where he figures with the most noble the Marquisses of Bath and Lothian, with Lords ROSSLYN and EUSTACE CECIL, with the Right Honorable Lords WEMYSS-LIFFE and CAMPBELL, &c., &c. This and similar associations had not been idle during the recess, and I shall be much disappointed if a very strong pressure is not brought to bear upon the Government, in which case the resignation of Earl RUSSELL, should it be accepted, will be no common misfortune. No doubt he is one of the most unpopular of ministers, but he is also one of the most respected, and his dogged obstinacy of character is not easy to get over.

The interest felt here in the coming Presidential election in the United States is scarcely second to that felt in the war itself. With the policy of the Administration closely defined, and Mr. LINCOLN a candidate for reelection, there never only a candidate who could unite the elements of the Opposition, have the whole question of the war fought of the ballot-box as well as on the battle-field. But can these elements be united? Is any Democrat a War Democrat and a Peace Democrat at the same time? or, will people vote for a candidate like Gov. SEYMOUR, who urges on the war and condemns it, aids and opposes it, approves of the principle of coercion and denounces it in practice? I am willing to make great allowances for a difficult position, but a fool can see that the war is right or wrong, and that to straddle the fence and blow hot and cold is not the way to be elected President. If ever a decided policy was needed, it is now. I know that, in the opinion of many, the rebellion is already crushed and the South ready to submit, so that the Union will be fully restored before the next election, and so was secured, unless with some foreign Power—but that is my opinion. I look forward to a year of severe and terrible conflicts in the South, and there are some indications that there may be serious difficulties in the North. If not, it will not be for lack of the disposition to foment them.

Lord PALMERSTON, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, has made a move to dispose of the divorce case scandal, in which he figures as a reasonable co-respondent. Mrs. O'KEARE has put in an answer to her reputed husband's petition for divorce, in which she denies, in the first place, that she is the lawful wife of O'KEARE, and in the second that she has ever committed adultery with the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury. There may be some legal fiction about this mode of pleading, but it reminds one of the celebrated case in which the bottle was never borrowed, had been returned, was broken when it came, and whole when restored to its owner. Mr. O'KEARE, the unhappy husband, has not proceeded with his suit for £20,000 damages, and a rule to show cause why the petition should not be thrown out has been entered. If there ever was anything in the case it appears to have been hushed up; and as judge, according to Attorney Meddle, always decreases the damages, it has not probably cost a very large sum to compromise the suit.

This may seem a rather inconsistent judgment, but such a petition, if not based upon a strong presumption of truth, is an atrocious libel; and if it was a conspiracy to extort money, why are not the parties indicted and punished?

England and America would do well to open a debtor and creditor account in regular form, and settle up when they are ever. Debit England with the cases of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Oreto*, *Rappahannock*, &c., and any amount of old and new; Credit her with the Trent seizure, the Island affair of the *Shenandoah* at the Cape of Good Hope, with a number of similar accidents and misunderstandings. Credit for keeping back the rams, and refusing to join with France for recognition or intervention. I am not prepared to post up the account just now, and it is not necessary to strike a balance; but the day of settlement will come, and England feels, in view of a probable defeat of the Confederacy, that as a sympathizer with the broken side she would be likely to, when the victor was about to turn round with his—"now that job's done, and if you don't like it, I'm ready for you." And the first thought England has been and is, "If we let those Yankees beat, after all we have said and done, they are sure to turn round and pay us off for it." It is human nature.

Great efforts are now making to stop the emigration from Ireland to the United States, so far, at least, as its object is to strengthen the Northern armies. I mentioned the letter of John MITCHEL to a Nationalist paper in Dublin. The letter of His Holiness the Pope, though but a pious expression of a wish, has yet its influence, as it seems a recognition of Mr. DAVIS' official position. And now we have an officer of the Confederate army in Ireland, with letters to several Bishops, whose mission is to induce them to use their influence in favor, at least, of non-intervention.

The letters of Mr. SALA, in the Telegraph, notwithstanding their Southern animus, are, on the whole, not unfavorable to the North. He has seen that the cotton-growers do not make up the bulk or the best portion of Northern armies; he does some justice to the devotion of New-York and New-England, and by his enthusiastic description of American hospitality. For a week, he finds institutions in America superior to our own institutions in England. He places the police of New-York above that of London, and he recognizes the superiority of the American educational system. But Mr. SALA is not much of an English man. He is a Celt, and a liberal cosmopolite—more at home in Paris or Vienna, I suspect, than in London. And his last letter indicates that he has been making himself very much at home in New-York, as well.

In London we are still enjoying holiday amusements. *Drury Lane* is so crowded to see the pantomime that seats are taken more than a week in advance for the morning performances. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man," Miss BATEMAN's "Leah," and "My Lord Dundreary" continue to draw. Miss BATEMAN, in one piece, crams the Adelphi every night, though she has played over a hundred. We have "Faust" in English at Her Majesty's Theatre, and a world of Music Halls, with more and larger ones building. In one of these, the other night, the semi-comic patter lady, dressed as a book-binder of the ragged-school brigade, sang a song of the moment, to the new air of "God save the Prince of Wales," the chorus of which ran thus:

"Then bless the Earl of Shaftsbury,
For he must be a fool"—

here the applause broke in rather inopportunely, but the fair vocalist continued, in explanation, with the two other lines—

"Who will not praise the man that raised
Our British ragged school."

The *Alabama* was last heard of burning a fine American bark at Java. There is a United States steamer after her, but the odds seem to be against her in a race. It is now about time for the promised meeting between the *Florida*, lying at Brest, and the *Kearsarge*, waiting outside for her. It is expected for the 15th proximo. I do not hear of any betting on the result.

Among the swarms of books constantly coming out in London, we continue to have, now and then, one on America. It is my impression that they are generally failures, and that the English people prefer to read books on almost any other subject. But there are irrepressible authors and sanguine publishers. The last announcement is of the papers in a book, in two volumes, octavo, at the preposterous price of thirty-two shillings, or seven dollars and a half, entitled *Forty Years of American Life*, by Thomas L. HAMMOND, D. D. It is said that "it has already passed in Once a Week, *All The Year Round*, *Chambers' Journal*, and substantially in *Temple Bar* and *Fraser*, but these republications make but a small portion of two large volumes on almost every possible American subject. As the book is scarcely cut, I can say nothing of an doubtful a matter as its success. It is advertised and puffed very freely.

There is great irritation felt among Southern sympathizers of the article in the last *Edinburgh*. You may expect a dozen answers to it, in pamphlet, weekly lies and monthly libels, from the Trans and *Blackwood's*. But, though the pen may be mightier than the sword, the sword once drawn, must settle the quarrel, before much can be done with

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception of Veterans.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council have determined to move immediately in the matter of honoring the returned and returning veteran volunteers. The want of funds has been the obstacle to this step, but as a resolution to transfer $25,000 for the purpose has passed the Board of Councilmen, and is now before the Board of Aldermen, the committee feel warranted in going ahead. Even this transfer could not be attempted until the Comptroller had recommended it, which he did in response to a request of the Common Council. They asked for $25,000. Mr. BRENNAN suggested, in reply, that application be made to the Legislature if more than $25,000 were wanted for the purpose. This amount probably will be at the command of the committee in the course of a week, and, therefore, they are making steps to give some pleasant entertainment to the Fifty-first, One Hundred and Second, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-eighth Regiments, which are to report for duty elsewhere in the east or west in a short time. The Fifty-first is to report at Fort Schuyler, on the 20th inst.; the One Hundred and Second at the Park Barracks, on the 24th, and the Sixty-eighth at Fort Schuyler, on the same date. The design is to give each of these regiments a cheering entertainment just before leaving home. There are three regiments to go away on Saturday of this week, but as the Committee cannot have money to use before next week, it is regretted that they will be unable to extend any substantial courtesies to them.

The four regiments before mentioned, which are to depart on and after the 20th, are the last of the fifty-three organizations, comprising the first regiment of those returning home to New-York. Thirty, or two relieves more are to come, but when the Committee do not know. They have addressed the proper authorities for certain, and probably will know in a few days. These regiments will be given a reception on their arrival.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, has promptly furnished the Committee a list of the different corps now here, and the dates at which they are to depart, but he is unable to give the description and time of arrival of those to come.

As to the manner of receiving and entertaining the veterans, the committee have not yet fully decided, and they desire the Colonels of the different corps concerned to communicate with them as early as possible. The Commandants of the four regiments here whom it is designed to entertain, are requested to meet the committee on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments to come, the committee hope, will write to them forthwith, stating when they will arrive in the City.

The committee are not necessarily restricted to any given sum for the expenditures. The amount is meant for the purpose of giving each of the thirty-four regiments a separate reception. The $15,000 will suffice for immediate demands arising in the matter of giving the entertainments, and if there should be a further condition, the excess can be provided for in the Annual Appropriation Bill, not yet passed in either Board of the Common Council; at least this has been the course heretofore in such matters. All the regiments will be treated alike, and no partiality be shown to any of them.

Fire in Earle's Hotel.

LOSS ABOUT $5,000.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the second floor of the west wing of Earle's Hotel, situated on the corner of Canal and Centre streets. The building is five or six stories in height, and was at the time nearly filled with guests, the most of whom were aroused from their slumbers. We can well imagine that the excitement and confusion were for a short time very great. The fire originated from accident, and was caused by a wooden beam becoming heated on account of its being in too close proximity to a flue on the second floor. About twenty rooms, with the furniture therein, were more or less damaged by fire. The damage by water is also considerable. Mr. HAYES estimates the damage to the building, which is owned by him, at over $3,000, and to the furniture and fixtures at $2,000.

The building is insured as follows:

East River Insurance Company	$3,000
Provident Insurance Company	3,000
Gore Exchange Insurance Company	3,000
St. Nicholas Insurance Company	3,000
Mechanics' Insurance Company	3,000
Jersey City Insurance Company	3,000
Central Park Insurance Company	2,500
Excelsior Insurance Company	2,500
Mechanics' (of Brooklyn) Insurance Company	2,500

The damage to the furniture is mostly by water. It is insured for $15,000 in the Corn Exchange, Relief and Lafayette Fire Insurance Companies, $10 each. It was at first supposed that the premises had been set on fire for the purpose of plunder, but a careful examination by Fire Marshal BAKER showed that the origin was purely accidental as above stated. As soon as the alarm was given Sergt. GARNEY, with a squad of men from the Fourteenth Precinct, took charge of the building, and by their effort, the intense excitement, which was at first manifested among the boarders in the hotel, was soon allayed. Owing to the excellent arrangements, no property, so far as we can learn, was stolen.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE KIN-KIANG.

This famous little steamer, which was brought before the public so prominently in the Dickerson & Rutherford controversy, has left our harbor for China, with a cargo. Several gentlemen of the City, including Mr. BAKER, superintendent of the construction of her engines, and some members of the house of OSTRANDER & Co. were on board. Being loaded heavily, of course the ship could not make such time as on her former trip, but she nevertheless went very fast, making fifteen or sixteen knots an hour. Tow-boats accompanied the vessel, and brought back the passengers to the City. The *Kin-Kiang* was built by Mr. INGRIS, of this City, and her engines were constructed by the Allaire Works, in Cherry-street.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE ONONDAGA'S TURRETS.

Yesterday steam was applied to the engines of the iron-clad *Onondaga*, now preparing for sea at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of having the revolutionary powers of her turrets tested. When sufficient power was attained, the turrets were put in motion, and moved with the greatest ease and accuracy as often as was deemed necessary. The trial of the vessel's engines at the wharf has already been made, and nothing now remains to be performed by her, prior to her departure for active service, except the regular sea trial trip, which will probably be made next week. The *Onondaga* is the most heavily armed iron-clad of her tonnage now in the navy. She has four guns, two in each turret, while all the Ericsson batteries have but one turret. The quality of the guns is as follows: In each turret a 100-pound rifle and a 15-inch Dahlgren, both being the most powerful pieces of ordnance in use in this country. The *Onondaga* is commanded by Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH, and has Lieut.-Com. CUSHMAN as Executive Officer.

PROGRESS OF MR. STEERS' FAST STEAM-FRIGATE IDAHO.

The splendid steam-frigate now in course of construction at Mr. HENRY SMITH'S yard, at Greenpoint, for the United States Navy, is progressing so rapidly that she will be launched in a fortnight before many weeks. No wooden vessel, since the *Niagara* was constructed, has attracted so much attention in naval circles as the *Idaho*. Her contractor having determined, chiefly from patriotic motives, to supply the Government with the best vessel to be had, is sparing no expense to make every department as complete and perfect as possible. The hull has already assumed ship-shape, and exhibits one of the most beautiful models seen in these waters since the old *Niagara* was launched. A great portion of the planking is now completed, and the decks are being laid down with considerable vigor. The *Idaho* is 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and no less than 24 feet deep. Her capacity will be about 2,200 tons burden. When afloat, her sides will present the surface of 12 feet above the water-line, giving her a rather long and clipper-like appearance. There will be more than usual room for a vessel of her class, owing in a great measure to the comparatively small space her engines occupy. Her cabin is 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 6½ feet high. The ward-rooms will be 36 feet long, very spacious and nicely fitted up. The ventilation of the vessel will be accomplished according to the the most approved method, and by means of two blowers driven by engines, with air-tubes communicating with wardrooms and other parts of the vessel. The engines for this splendid vessel are in course of construction at the Morgan Iron Works, and are being superintended by EDWIN N. DICKERSON, of this City. This fact will impart additional interest to the trial of the vessel, which will demonstrate, in a great measure, the ability of that gentleman.

The Wrecked Crew of the Eliza Ann.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1864.

Thomas Flatwood Rostell, Esq., Commander of the Steamship Edinburgh, of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company:

SIR: I avail myself of the opportunity now afforded me of testifying, through this medium, of the humane exertions of yourself and officers in rescuing myself, mate and seven of the crew of the bark *Eliza Ann*, of Plymouth, when in a sinking condition in lat. 30° 15', lon. 38°, on a voyage from St. Johns, N. F., to Plymouth.

Your unwearied devotion to our many wants, your sympathies in our sad condition of ill health and constant wretchedness over us, have been and are well continued to be held in grateful remembrance by me.

I beg that you will accept my heartfelt gratitude, as well on that of my mate and crew, and trust that Divine Providence may long preserve you and that your abilities and incomparable qualities as a commander may be crowned with success and honor.

I remain, dear Sir, yours most truly,

RICHARD KEARNEY, late Master.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BATTERY GROUNDS A NUISANCE.—The Battery Grounds, so long a favorite resort for strangers, have recently become a decided nuisance. Vagabonds, loafers, thieves and bounty brokers are now "monarchs of all they survey" in the immediate vicinity of Castle Garden. It is positively dangerous for an honest man to venture upon the grounds after dark, and even during the day the chances of being knocked down by some vagrant, or having your pockets picked, are not by any means slim. Formerly there were paths "visible to the naked eye," but they have nearly all merged into the common, which may be likened unto a country cow-pasture. The removal of a portion of the old iron fence by an enterprising railroad company is another item to add to the deformity of the Battery Grounds. The trees have a sickly appearance, and those who ought to know insist that the flag-staff will hardly survive another gale of wind.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—This society, which commenced its public career when the first threatenings of the Slaveholders' rebellion frightened some of the weak-kneed brethren, yesterday held its fourth annual meeting, when the Treasurer's report showed the snug sum of $13,600 in the treasury for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the artists. This money was realized from the sale of pictures during the past four years. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, JOHN W. CASILEAR; Vice President, John F. Kensett; Treasurer, John M. Falconer; Secretary, Vincent Colyer; Board of Control—D. Huntington, J. A. Suydam, Richard W. Hubbard, W. Whittredge, Thomas Hicks; Committee on admissions—Alfred Jones, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, W. J. Hennessy, J. G. Brown.

A HOTEL-KEEPER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—JULES VANDENBERGH, proprietor of a hotel in Williamsburgh, was arrested for fraudulently obtaining $422 50, from JAMES DILLON, of No. 419 Broome-street. The case is now under investigation before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court. DILLON, the complainant, testifies that VANDENBERGH obtained the money from him by falsely representing that he was the owner of the stock and fixtures of premises No. 419 Broome-street, and that there was no incumbrance upon them. The property in question was afterward sold by the Sheriff, by virtue of a mortgage executed by the accused to one HENRY L. FEVER, prior to the time he sold them to DILLON. The further examination of the case has been postponed until next week.

NON-RESIDENTS AND THE MARKETS.—For some time complaints have been made by market-men, especially those connected with the Washington Market, of the injustice of allowing parties, who reside out of this State, and pay no City taxes, the privilege of renting stalls. Such has been the case for several years, and frequently to the exclusion of old City residents. Meetings have been recently held by those interested in the matter, and a delegation is now at Albany, urging the passage of a law, excluding non-residents. There is strong opposition to the document, and if the New-York men are successful, considerable excitement will grow out of the changes that will necessarily have to be made.

A LARGE IRON-RAILING CONTRACT.—The Croton Board, in presence of the Comptroller, yesterday, opened eleven bids for constructing a light iron railing around the basin of the new receiving reservoir in Central Park, a distance of 8,200 lineal feet, or nearly 1¾ miles. The bids ranged from $2 to $2 76 per foot. The contract (should his sureties prove satisfactory to the Comptroller) will be awarded to MICHAEL KUNZ, at $2 per lineal foot, or a total of $10,400.

FATAL CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, foot of Twelfth-street, North River, on the body of JOHN DAXTON, a carman, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from his cart while attempting to cross the railtracks. Several of his ribs were fractured and he was otherwise seriously injured. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in the course on Political Economy, entitled "The Ways and Means to Elevate Socially and Materially the Condition of the Laboring Classes," will be delivered this evening at the Cooper Institute by SIMON STERNE, Esq.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. Short Causes 1787, 1849, 1671, 1737, 1654, 1549, 1327, 1749, 984. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 600, 618, 820, 1044, 1046, 1049, 1056, 1058, 1064, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1078, 1080, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—No. 272. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Causes Nos. 3420, 109, 325. *Part II.*—Nos. 2168, 2272, 2018, 2444, 2460, 2258, 2466, 2466, 2490, 2492, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504.

The Issues Settled in the Express Newspaper Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Clark vs. Brooks.—In this case the issues were yesterday settled, and so settled as to try the question whether or not the plaintiff, while concerned with the defendants, was at liberty to and did use any of his "time and attention, and the credit and character of the *Express*, for his private trade and speculation,"—and thus determine whether or not the defendants are entitled to any of the money alleged to have been made by speculations outside, by the plaintiff, while money editor of the *Express*. The other issues are familiar from the frequent publication of the case.

Charter Party—Liability for Non-Repair of Chartered Vessel.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

George Holchkiss vs. Richard M. Everett, Russell Hotchkiss, Edward Hotchkiss and Henry O. Hotchkiss.—The plaintiff in this case chartered to the defendants the schooner *Wm. C. Atwater*, of which he was owner. By the terms of the charter party the defendants were to pay $750 per month for the schooner for a voyage from New-Haven, Conn., to Ponce, Porto Rico. The schooner sailed on the 14th of February, and was absent three months and twenty-four days. The plaintiff claimed pay at the rate of $750 per month, but defendants only paid him $1,450, and he brings this suit to recover $1,400 more for the balance of the time defendants had the vessel.

The defendants allege that by the terms of the charter party the vessel was to be kept staunch and tight, and her tackle and rigging in good repair; that after she had been out a few days part of her rigging was carried away and her sails lost, in consequence of being in bad repair and old; that the vessel had to put into St. Thomas for repairs, and was there detained for one month; that the usual length of a voyage to Porto Rico would be about two months, and defendants contend that they are not bound to pay for the extra time consumed on the voyage, in consequence of the bad condition of the vessel. Case still on.

Hawkins and Cathern for plaintiff; Phelps and Rutherd defendants' attorney.

A Jury in Doubt—The Complaints of a Servant Girl.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Anna Wilson vs. E. Rogensburger.—In this case the plaintiff is a chambermaid, and the defendant keeps a boarding-house in Fourteenth-street, whereat Signorita SULZARA and Signor BIACHI—opera singers—boarded. The latter lost a $100 bill, and the matter was mentioned in connection with the plaintiff's name in such a manner as to cause "words" from her, whereupon, as alleged, she was assaulted by Signorita SULZARA. That case was taken before the Judges at Jefferson Market, and the Signorita, as averred, was held to bail to answer for the assault in the sum of $300. On the examination of this charge the defendant in this case stated, as alleged, that the plaintiff was a thief.

This suit was therefore brought to recover for the alleged slander, the plaintiff claiming that in consequence thereof she could get no further employment.

The defendant set up as a defence probable cause for the charge against the plaintiff, averring that the circumstance connected with the disappearance of the $100 justified the suspicion of the plaintiff's guilt.

The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

Another Croton Water Case—A Stock of Goods Soaked.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Herman Stursberg, Albert Stursberg, William W. Huntington, Joseph S. Mendell and Charles W. Simpson vs. John A. Fisher.—The plaintiffs are merchants doing business at No. 111 Chambers-street, and the defendant occupies one of the upper floors of the same building. It is alleged that about the last of June, 1863, the defendant carelessly permitted the Croton water pipes in his store to remain open, and that in consequence of this the water ran down into plaintiffs' room and damaged their goods to the amount of $2,000, and that they had to pay one for repairs to the walls of their store, and $60 for having other goods remoistened; and that their business was injured to the amount of $500. They therefore claim judgment for the sum of $2,560. The defendant denies generally the allegations of the complaint. Case still on.

John J. Townsend for the plaintiffs; Kleinhans, Frank and Wilcoxson for defendant.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

A MERCHANT VESSEL CANNOT SHARE IN PRIZE MONEY.

The United States vs. The Steamer Merrimack.—The *Merrimack* was captured at sea by the gunboat *Iroquois*, and condemned as prize. The merchant steamer *Eagle* interfered actively, and probably successfully, in intercepting and delaying her in her endeavor to escape; and on the proceedings before the Prize Commissioners as to the distribution of the prize money, the master of the *Eagle* applied to have his vessel declared a joint captor. He stated that his vessel had no commission from the Government. The claim was opposed on behalf of the *Iroquois*. The Prize Commissioners reported that the *Iroquois* was the only public ship of the United States present or within signal distance at the time of the capture, and that the capture was made by her, but that the *Eagle* was present and cooperated in the capture, and the question was then brought before the court.

Held by the Court—That under the laws of the United States, the proceeds of property captured as prize belongs exclusively to the Government, and can be distributed or allotted only according to direct and positive authority of law.

That the statute law appoints the public ships and armed vessels in the service of the United States as exclusively entitled to receive a distribution of prize property.

That the power of the court under our laws is accordingly limited to that special method of allowance. Under the English law the rule is of broader range than our own.

That whatever may be the intrinsic importance of the services rendered by the *Eagle* in the capture, or the gallantry, or hazard accompanying its performance, the court is not empowered to consider any other questions than the legal rights of the vessel to demand a compensation to herself out of the prize fund.

That that right is not given to the *Eagle* by the statute or other authoritive public grant, and must therefore be denied by the court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

O'Rielly vs. Good; Fitch vs. Lenty—Motions denied.

Demmick vs. Kelly.—Order granted.

Travis vs. Schlesinger.—Motion denied and injunction dissolved.

Caroling L. Nixon vs. James M. Nixon.—Motion denied.

Knapp et al. vs. Duckworth.—Motion denied.

John H. Burkhalter vs. Anna Burkhalter.—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 11, 1864.

$13,000 U. S. 6-20s Co.	104⅝	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	x-d.220
5,000 do	104⅝	50 Min. Min. Co.	70¾
600 do	105	300 Erie Railway Pf.	103⅞
7,000 U. S. 1s '65 Cos.	108	100 do	103⅞
2,000 Treas. Notes 7-30 Oct. & April	108⅝	550 Hud. R. R.	146⅝
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '75	106⅝	200 do	b10. 146⅝
1,000 Brook. C. 6s W. L.	106⅝	200 do	146⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr	N 98⅝	200 do	b15. 146⅝
22,000 do	98⅝	100 do	s15. 146⅝
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81	105	1000 Hudson R. R. Sc'p	96⅝
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	105	100 Harlem R.	105
5,000 Ill. War Loan	101⅝	100 do	104⅝
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '70	56⅝	200 do	104
20,000 do	56	100 do	103⅝
10,000 do	55⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	126⅝
7,000 N. C. State 6s	52	50 do	126⅝
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	66⅝	100 M. Sc. & M. L. R.	94⅝
1,000 M., Ins. to H.	94	100 do	b5 94⅝
2 St. Jo	94⅝	100 M. S. & N. L. G'd	137
3,000 Mo 6s, issued to Pac R.	60	400 Reading R.	119⅝
10,000 do	60⅝	200 do	119⅝
7,000 Cal. State 7s	105	2200 do	119⅝
15,000 Chicago Mun. R. G.	91	1000 do	b10. 119⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '67	106	1200 do	s10. 119⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76 Con.	132⅝	300 do	120
3,000 Mich. Sn. S. F. B.	111	1000 do	b10. 120
15,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	1200 do	b3. 120
6,000 Tol. S. & W. 2d M.	67	450 Ill. Cen. Full S.	122
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 3d M.	100	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	120⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101⅝	200 do	b10. 121
3,000 Cl. & P. 2d M.	108	300 do	b60 120⅝
20 Metropolitan Bank	110	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	115⅝
20 Shoe & Leather B'k	107	400 do	115⅝
35,000 Amer Gold	150⅝	500 do	115⅝
400 Canton Co.	41⅝	1200 do	b10. 115
100 do	b10 41⅝	400 do	b10. 115⅝
1,000 Del. & H. Can. Co.	173	200 do	s10. 115⅝
300 Q'ks Hill G. M. Co.	12⅝	82 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
50 do	12	100 Gal. & Ch. R.	114⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Prf	60	800 do	114⅝
800 do	56⅝	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3. 127⅝
100 do	b10 56⅝	200 do	127⅝
50 do	b15 56⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	120
500 Quick. M. Co.	47⅝	100 do	120⅝
800 do	47⅝	200 do	120
200 do	47⅝	300 do	b30. 120
10 Cen. Am.	37	500 do	b30. 120⅝
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1	400 do	120
500 Mar. Min. Co.	20	1000 do	b30. 120
1400 do	20⅝	1500 do	120
1000 do	s10 20	100 do	b30. 121⅝
100 Copake Iron Mines	13⅝	100 do	b10. 121⅝
300 do	13⅝	100 do	b30. 121
400 do	13⅝	1500 do	120
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅝	200 do	125
60 do	b90. 134	300 Chic. R. & Q. R.	120
100 do	s15. 133⅝	300 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	65
100 do	s30. 133⅝	100 do	61
200 do	s30. 133⅝	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	88⅝
100 do	133⅝	200 do	88⅝
200 do	b10. 133⅝	350 Alt. & T. H.	65
400 Erie R.	112⅝	100 do	b30 66⅝
500 do	s30. 113⅝	200 Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	80
1500 do	s30. 113⅝	400 Chi. & N. W.	51
200 do	b60. 113	650 do	51⅝
100 do	b30. 113	1500 do	51⅝
500 do	b15. 112⅝	200 do	51⅝
600 do	b10. 112⅝	50 Ch. & Al. Pr.	92
300 do	112⅝	10 Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd	45
1550 do	112⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	108	200 R. S. & N. I. R.	93⅝
10,000 do	108⅝	200 do	93⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	105	100 do	b10 94
5,000 Treas. 7-30s C.	108	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30. 120⅝
Notes, Feb. & Aug.	108⅝	200 do	s10 120⅝
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr C. N	98⅝	50 do	120 120⅝
15,000 Amer. Gold	150⅝	100 Cleve. & P. R.	115
250 Cum. Coal Prf	57⅝	600 do	114⅝
400 do	57⅝	100 do	114⅝
200 Quicksilver M. Co.	47⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30. 124⅝
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30. 133	500 do	126⅝
300 do	133	500 do	s15. 126
100 Erie R.	b30. 112⅝	1000 Chi. & R. I.	120
500 do	112⅝	600 do	119
200 do	112⅝	200 do	119
100 do	s30. 112⅝	200 do	b5 119⅝
200 do	112⅝	100 do	b5 119⅝
300 do	112⅝	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	61
200 do	112⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	61⅝
200 do	b5. 112⅝	200 do	64⅝
100 Hudson R. R.	146	150 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	64⅝
400 do	146⅝	100 do	b15 64⅝
100 do	b3. 146	100 do	64⅝
200 Mich. Cen. R.	134	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	87⅝
450 do	b3. 134	200 do	87⅝
1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 93⅝	100 do	87⅝
300 do	b3 93⅝	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	61
150 do	93⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	64⅝
200 do	93⅝	200 do	64⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.	s3. 120	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	120
400 do	120	100 Canton Co.	40⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	114⅝	200 Cumb. Coal	57
200 do	b5. 114⅝	100 do	56⅝
100 do	114⅝	200 do	b10 57
500 do	s30. 114	200 do	57
300 do	114⅝	100 do	57⅝
100 do	114	100 Wyom. Valley Coal Co.	ex-div. 50⅝
100 Gal. & Chi.	112⅝	300 Quicks. M. Co.	b10 47½
200 do	112⅝	95,000 Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. 87
200 do	s5. 112⅝	200 Harlem R.	s3 13⅝
300 do	112⅝	100 do	13⅝
200 do	112⅝	100 do	13⅝
100 do	112⅝	200 do	13⅝
200 do	112⅝	200 do	13⅝
100 do	112⅝	100 Reading R.	c110⅝
100 do	112⅝	100 Harlem R. Co.	s30

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000 Am. Gold	s3. 150⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	o.93⅝
100 N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	133	200 do	s3 93⅝
200 do	s3 133	100 do	s3 93⅝
100 do	c.133	200 do	b3 93⅝
100 do	133⅝	100 do	93⅝
400 Erie R.	s3. 112	100 Gal. & C. R.	b10. 114⅝
200 do	c.112	400 do	114⅝
600 do	s3. 112⅝	100 do	c.114⅝
300 do	c.112⅝	100 do	114⅝
200 do	112⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3. 126⅝
400 do	c.112⅝	1000 do	c.127
100 do	s3. 112⅝	100 do	127⅝
100 Erie R.	105⅝	1200 do	127
200 do	s3 105⅝	200 Chic. & R. I.	b3. 121⅝
200 do	b3. 105⅝	2350 do	121
200 do	c.105⅝	200 do	c 120
200 Hud. R. R.	146	1000 do	120
100 do	b3. 146	1000 do	b3. 120
200 do	s3 146⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	88⅝
300 Harlem R.	c.13⅝	100 do	88⅝
100 do	13⅝	100 do	88⅝
200 Reading R.	119⅝	100 do	88⅝
100 do	119⅝	200 Canton Co.	40⅝
100 do	c.119⅝	200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b5 57⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.	120⅝	200 do	b3 57⅝
100 do	120	100 do	b3 57
200 do	s3. 120	200 do	b3 57⅝
200 do	b3. 120	100 do	c 57
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	c.115	200 do	57⅝
100 do	115	300 Quicksilver M. Co.	47⅝
500 do	b4. 115	200 do	47⅝
200 do	c.115	200 Mar. Min. Co.	b10 20
400 do	b10. 115⅝	$10,000 Sandy River Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. Bs. 85
100 do for Monday	115⅝	5,000 do	86
100 do	b4. 115⅝		
300 do	b3. 115⅝		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cent. R. ex-div	b10 133	100 Chic. & R. I.	b3. 118⅝
200 do	b5. 133	100 do	118⅝
200 do	s3. 132⅝	1300 do	s3. 118⅝
100 do	132⅝	300 do	119
700 Erie R.	s3. 112	100 do	119⅝
750 do	s3. 112⅝	400 do	119⅝
500 do	s30. 112⅝	100 do	119⅝
300 do	112⅝	200 do	s3. 119⅝
200 do	b10. 112⅝	300 do	b3. 119⅝
200 do	b5. 112⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	51
500 Hudson R. R.	146	150 do	50⅝
400 do	146⅝	300 do	50⅝
100 do	b3. 146	1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Jersey	95 25
200 Mich. Cen. R.	134	400 do	b3 87⅝
450 do	b3. 134	200 do	87⅝
1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 93⅝	100 do	b5 87⅝
300 do	b3 93⅝	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	61
150 do	93⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	64⅝
200 do	93⅝	200 do	64⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.	s3. 120	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	120
400 do	120	100 Canton Co.	40⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	114⅝	200 Cumb. Coal	57
200 do	b5. 114⅝	100 do	56⅝
100 do	114⅝	200 do	b10 57
500 do	s30. 114	200 do	b5 57
300 do	114⅝	100 do	57⅝
100 do	114	100 Wyom. Valley Coal Co.	ex-div. 50⅝
100 Gal. & Chi.	112⅝	300 Quicks. M. Co.	b10 47½
200 do	112⅝	95,000 Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. 87
200 do	s5. 112⅝	200 Harlem R.	s3. 13⅝
300 do	112⅝	100 do	13⅝
200 do	112⅝	100 do	13⅝
200 do	112⅝	200 do	13⅝
100 do	112⅝	200 do	13⅝
200 do	s3. 112⅝	100 Reading R.	c.119⅝
200 do	112⅝	100 Harlem R. Co.	s30

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

Money-lenders have accepted 6 ⅌ cent. per annum, in a good many instances to-day, from the leading Stock Exchange houses. This rate, however, has not yet become the rule of the Street, though the market appears to be fast tending to it. The price of Gold is a fraction higher than yesterday, and Exchange on London is quoted firmer for Saturday's steamer. The Customs payments are not quite so heavy as last week.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day centred on Chicago and Rock Island Shares. The fall in the Stock for a day or two has been even more precipitate than its extraordinary rise in December. The extreme difference to-day is 17@18 ⅌ cent. The lowest sales at the Second Board were at 117 ⅌ cent., after which ten thousand shares were taken in a single line at 119 ⅌ cent., option to the buyer to call for the delivery in 10 days. This large transaction occurred between a single party, the selling and the buying Broker, inside the Board Room after the formal adjournment of the second session. The cash stock has come out with great freedom since yesterday morning. The theory of the sudden movement downward is, that the stock was held under close hypothecation out of the market, for sixty days—the heaviest purchases for the rise being commenced about the 10th or 12th of December—for the purpose of profiting on the *short* interest in the meantime. The price was put up from 107@108 to 148@149, and a large amount of settlements made with the *shorts* between 143 and 149 ⅌ cent. As the loans are now falling due, and the main purpose of the original movers at least partially accomplished, the Stock is now being redistributed at figures not greatly out of proportion to the general rise in the market since December. In the present ease of Money, there could have been no very great difficulty in re-hypothecating the whole amount at December prices, had the parties held together and desired to do so. The public outside the Street have had no great interest in the Stock since selling out at 110@120 per cent. They will learn in a day or two, as a matter of Street gossip, who is "hurt" by the breaking down of the corner.

The general Railway speculation was, at one period in the dealings of the forenoon, adversely affected by the fall in Rock Island, and this influence was again manifested on a portion of the list at the Second Board. But the prevailing tone at the close was one of steadier confidence, especially on Erie, as the leader of the market. The Miscellaneous List was buoyant on Cumberland and Canton.

The Government Securities further advanced to 108@108½ for the registered 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and 105 for the Popular Loan. The 7.30 ⅌ cents brought 108⅝, and the one-year Currency Certificates 98⅝ ⅌ cent. The Banks deposited $400,000 with the Treasury Office to-day on 5 ⅌ cent. Certificates, for Clearing-house settlements. The issue of the 5⅌ cent. Legal-Tenders thus far is only $14,000,000, in addition to the original $50,000,000 sold to the Banks.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with yesterday afternoon. The market was much excited on the Street, and the Rock Island affairs continued to be the theme of discussion to the close of the day:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Cpn.	150	150⅝	Mich. Central	132⅝	134
U. S. 6s, 1881	108⅝	108	Mich. Southern	93⅝	93⅝
N. Y. Central	133⅝	133	Mich. Guaranty	137⅝	136
Erie	113	112⅝	Illinois Cen.	120⅝	120
Erie Preferred	103⅝	103⅝	Pittsburgh	114⅝	114⅝
Hudson	146	145⅝	Fort Wayne	88⅝	87⅝
Pacific Mail	210	220	Rock Island	122	119
Harlem	13⅝	13⅝	Galena	115⅝	115⅝
Canton	41⅝	40⅝	Reading	119⅝	119⅝
Treas. Cer., new	98⅝	98⅝	Quicksilver	49⅝	48
Toledo	127⅝	124⅝	Cum'land Coal	57⅝	57
Northwest	61⅝	60

FINANCIAL.

COOK.—A CITY NEGRO WANTED BY A FAMILY to cook, wash and iron; good references required; wages, $8 a month. Apply at BRIDELL'S, No. [illegible]

WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS Waiter wants a situation in a private family; willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Inquire of City reference; she is fully capable of taking charge in a private house; she is also willing to do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for two days at [illegible] West 3d-st.

A WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist in caring children; best of City references. Call at No. 15 Union Court, University-place, near [illegible]

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiter on ladies; can be highly recommended; now engaged at No. 35 West 14th-st.; best City references.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wished a situation as chambermaid; has good City references; has been for 3 days at No. 16 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, a situation to take charge of a boarding-house as matron of a public institution in New-York City; ample references given as to capability, character, with particularity. A. L. L., Box 132 Times-office.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman desires a good situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or as second; one who understands her business and can give satisfactory references. Call, for one day, at No. 17 [illegible]

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN woman, who is a first-class nurse, and understands her business, desires a situation, in City or country; speaks a little German language. Call at No. 278 4th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT PERSON, who can make herself useful in family or a lady's wardrobe. Call at No. 123 6th-av.

SALES.

TO THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC, TO PUBLIC MEN OF POSITION, TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of acknowledged literary and scientific attainments, independent means and free from embarrassment, wishes for partial employment of his time, in connection on subject of pecuniary consideration. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, as private or foreign correspondent, and in the selection of article of literary productions his services would be invaluable. Address FIX, Box No. 109 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED by a single Protestant young man (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman or groom; is willing and obliging; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has had best of references. Address C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, accustomed to the thoroughly thorough; can give good treatment of horses and carriage; the very best of City references. Call on or address R. D., No. 10 East 16th-st., between Fourth and Fifth-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a married man who perfectly understands the care of horses and how to make himself generally useful; wife would go as cook or chambermaid; address F. B. T., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who can furnish the best of City reference for capability and character. Address J. N., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS GENTEEL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY the single Protestant young man, lately arrived from Canada, who would make himself generally useful in any capacity; is well acquainted with horses and carriages; has good stock, and is sober, honest, and industrious. Address R. Bi, Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a single man, (Protestant); is a good gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; has City references; [illegible]. Address R. A., Box No. 20 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY MARCH 1 OR sooner, by a Scotchman, an engagement as head gardener; has been on a first-class place; has a first-class place; has been used to the business; can produce first-class references; [illegible] Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who has had four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 186 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FARMER, A COOK AND A COACHMAN, (the latter to be a wife, preferred) must thoroughly understand their business; the best City references required. Apply at the office of the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th February, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A MAGAZINE OFFICE—A good careful PENMAN, who can both write and mail papers well; also, a stout, well recommended ERRAND BOY, who resides with his parents. Call with references at No. 151 Nassau-st. to day, only between 9 and 10 A. M.

A COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a man as coachman, gardener, and useful about a place, who is thoroughly competent, civil and obliging; a permanent situation for one who suits; English, Scotch, or German. Apply, with references, at Room No. 5, No. 131 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a competent girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; must understand cutting and fitting children's dresses and hairdressing; also, to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 44 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSERY maid; she must be well recommended. Also, a waitress and first-class cook for a private family. Apply at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and Fifth-av.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man who understands the wholesale shoe business preferred, who can furnish the best of references as to character, capacity and integrity. Address Box No. 2,159 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT UNITED STATES NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, No. 3 Cherry-st., immediately, seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen, coal-passers and landsmen, to enlist for three years, and to serve in the Pacific Squadron.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR SWISS Protestant woman, about 30, as thorough seamstress and apprentice; must drive her well; good wages and good home given to the right person. Apply at No. 49 West 4th-st.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT Entry clerk in a dry goods, jobbing and importing house; none but an experienced hand need apply. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress; she must also understand dressing a lady's hair; references from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 20 Washington-square.

WANTED—A GARDENER. APPLY TO MR. BROWN, No. 1,3 Bowery, corner of Broome, in the basement.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, with good recommendations as seamstress. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 201 4th-av.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GERMAN married man, without children. Apply to Mr. WENGER, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., or 9 P. M.

TRADES.—THREE GOLD PENMAKERS WANTED; good workmen; steady work will be given. E. S. JOHNSON'S manufactory, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—Apply to JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 98 Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONDENT of a foreign journal, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for publication in America of a politico-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or, to any enterprising person who understands the management of such a work, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 118 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, a skilled engraver in the coal trade, wishes to associate himself with a person thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address INDEX, Brooklyn Post-office, giving name and references.

$2,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH this amount, to join the advertiser in an established cash business, yielding large profits. Call on No. 39 Bethune-st., from 9 till 5.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 80 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS F. SCROALS, President.

WM. E. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

FURNITURE.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets; also the highest price paid for rags. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds manufactured to order.

HAWLEY & MILLER, No. [illegible] N.-Y.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK-BOOK MAKERS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., respectfully solicit [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE RAFFLE.
GRAND REAL ESTATE RAFFLE
OF
TWELVE IMPROVED FARMS,
AND
19,498 ACRES OF LAND,
to be subdivided in farms of from 40 to 1,000 acres each, situated in Lewis County, Kentucky, ninety miles above Cincinnati, near the Ohio River. Title perfect. For details and full description refer to local agents.

Agents for the sale of tickets in this enterprise, wanted in every city, county and town in the country. For full particulars and circular, address

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
No. 60 West 3d-st., Cincinnati.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
JEREMIAH W. ALLEN, JONATHAN W. BROWN, No. 56 Broadway, offer the following *Brown-Stone Fronts HOUSES and LOTS for sale:*

Lexington-av., cor. 26th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., cor. 23d-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 16th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 16th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 27th-st., near 6th-av.	W. 30th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 6th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 6th-av.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable Store property on Broadway, Duane, North, Franklin, White, Elizabeth, Canal and Spring-sts.

Also, Central Park Lots on the 5th and 9th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of Lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, the desirable property situate on Broad-st., belonging to the estate of James Earl, deceased, consisting of a fine 2-story brick dwelling, with extension, containing nineteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c., throughout. Also, two desirable brick stores adjoining, well rented, with stables attached. Good cellar under each building. For particulars, apply to

JAMES EARL,
Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., or A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, eight lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress, sts. For full particulars apply to AL. FRED H. COX, executor, No. 656 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, PRICE $6,500.—HOUSE AND lot No. 208 10th-av., 50 feet north of 22d-st., and directly opposite London Terrace. The house is 20 feet front by 50 deep; it contains 18 rooms, is furnished with the modern improvements, Croton throughout, first-rate range, bath, wash-tubs, &c., and is very conveniently arranged. The walls on first and second stories are nicely painted. Terms very accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY—A COMfortable family house, with garden, shade and fruit trees, well situated on the Hudson or on the Sound, within one hour of Union-square. Not less than 7 or 8 bedrooms required; would prefer to hire with privilege of purchasing. Address with full particulars and terms, T. BALDWIN, Jr., U. S. Revenue Office, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn; a frequented watering place. For further information, inquire of or address M. W. LEON, No. 238 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I., THE first-class residence, containing all the modern improvements—gas, water, &c., together with ¾ of an acre of land—situated in the most desirable part of the village, within four minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 111 Water-st., or to C. T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE CORNER OF Broadway and 161st-st., with stable attached, and 20 lots of ground, at a very low price, to close up the estate of R. Sands, deceased. For particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to JOHN McGLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of CLIPHART & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 20x50, lot 100 feet. In complete order and frescoed. Possession at once. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 10th-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A GOOD THREE-STORY and attic house for sale, with 8 rooms; superior location, overlooking river; five minutes' walk from depot. Price $2,200; very cheap. Apply to

F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN Murray Hill Park and Madison-av., a four story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order; papered and painted throughout. Price $18,000. Address W. D., Box No. 583 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 207 West 21st-st.; lot 22x50; house 22x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 46 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $16,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot on 29th-st., near 6th-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avenues, three story and basement brick house; lot 22x100; neighborhood excellent; price low. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,200. Inquire at No. 104 20th-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; filled with fine trees and shrubbery of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but one in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to C. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. V. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to the railroad depot in Rye; large and modern built house, 40 feet square, with wing attached, 32 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deadened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, wood-house, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees; in a Republican, immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with plan of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 61 West 27th-st., Mrs. HEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 62 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards-sts. and Whitney-av., two minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green. Offered for sale in one parcel, without auctioneer. Mr. Charles Dana, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life. Fine healthy location, commanding view. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits in great abundance, with choice shrubbery and flowers and fine shade trees; more land if desired. For further particulars, inquire J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or on the premises of J. G. TOWNER, Towner's, Putnam County, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A dwelling house, built in the best manner for the occupant, lined with brick, containing nine bedrooms, and well arranged for a genteel residence; location superior, being the crown of 20-av.; the ground 200 feet front by 125 deep; is decorated with evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—For sale, with a magnificent location, that elegant plot of ground adjoining J. Anderson, Esq., at Tarrytown, on Broadway extension or road, leading to the place known as CRESCENT HILL. $10,000 is asked for the property, but if sold immediately, a deduction will be made on that price; grounds improved and views unsurpassed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. for description, at No. 3 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE, Westchester County, with half mile of Water Front, for sale—containing 22 acres of very fine land, 2½ miles from depot, with every convenience for boating, bathing, and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new and all in good order. Fruit in abundance, of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Journey-court.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, and and a quarter of a mile from railroad depot; buildings in good order; price, $6,000. Apply to E. IRELAND, or ROBERT MORGAN, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,
FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Pier.

Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster Avenues, in the centre of the village.

N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 17 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 72 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 67½, 69 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. *There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be renewed on the Mayor's consent.* Apply to JOHN S. McCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st., Executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location.—Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE, 3-STORY brick houses, each 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, corner of Adams and High sts. Price about $6,000 each. Terms to suit. They will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. For further particulars and permit, apply to

WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, newly painted and frescoed, in a row of eight houses on 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts.; also, one in same block, not frescoed; lots 110 feet deep, large court-yards and trees in front; houses and location unsurpassed. Apply to J. MATHUS, No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 2, from 1 to 3 o'clock. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, in perfect order, Nos. 137 and 139 East 38th-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A FAMILY estate, the modern three-story brick house, No. 94 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, handsomely finished and in perfect order; gas throughout, and chandeliers in the parlors; hot and cold water and bath-room. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. JOHNSON, No. 12 Park-row, in the furniture-lining store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, one stone-front in 33d-st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 2d-st., next to South 10th; stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A new 2-story basement house, containing 12 rooms, with new barn and outhouses, and with or without five acres of land, pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, with a splendid view; has a spring of water and a variety of fruit; in sight, and a quarter of a mile from the depot, and the cars run by the door. Inquire of H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE,—HOUSES AND LOTS FROM $5,000 to $20,000, in desirable locations and at low prices, by JAS. DENNIS & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, No. 412 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Parties having desirable property to sell or let will do well to leave full description as above.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 22x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all its details, on 30th-st., between Lexington and Third avs., No. 34, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & EYER, builders, or of C. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 31 Greenwich-av.; it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $18,000; it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain.

$8,000—YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—BEAUtifully situated, between 2d and 4th avs., a well built, comfortable three-story brick house, 25x45, four-stories, in good order. Terms easy. For particulars and permit, apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 413 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 20x42, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situated on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price, $6,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 128 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT YONKERS—A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE all in order, with ¾ of an acre of choice land and fruits; ¼ of a mile from depot on the main road to this place; will be sold cheap; terms easy. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with eight lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to S. S. JONES, No. 35 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. BUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22x60; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day pupils, in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLIUS, Box No. 126 Times Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone front house, 22½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and *in good condition, modern improvements, No. 106 Union-st.*, terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & DOIT, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, with all modern improvements, in 28th-st., near 5th-av.; three-story brick house, attention parlor, in East 20th-st., near 2d-av. The owner, D. H. CURTIS, No. 64 William-st., Room No. 17.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. H. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—BROWN-stone front, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owners, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st.; house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements; $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 260 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and outbuildings at Coney Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD B. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—TIMBER LOT OF 474 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable lots of land in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 369 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable farm of 100 acres, in Southampton, N. J., adjoining Park Hill; five minutes' walk from the depot; trains almost hourly; on high ground, with smooth surface, and admirably adapted to farming, gardening, or fruit. The location is very pleasant and healthful, and has all the advantages of Churches, Academies, Post-office, and everything desirable for a country residence. Will be sold low. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 60 ACRES, situated within one mile of the depot at Plainfield, N. J., on the Central Railroad, one hour from New-York City. The land is superior and very tastefully situated; house and outbuildings in good repair. Apply to J. CONDIKE, No. 55 Wall-st., New-York, or to JAS. M. FRAZER, No. 46 Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J.

400 IMPROVED FARMS AND COUNTRY residences for sale or exchange, in every location, from 1 acre to 500; distance from New-York 3 to 50 miles, and near depots. Prices from $1,500 to $37,000 and upward. Also, real estate of every description for sale in this City and Brooklyn, at prices to suit purchasers. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, house, barn, wagon-house and ten acres of land; all kinds of fruits on it. Also, two-story house, wagon-house, and four acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, five minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 26 acres, in village of Columbia, 4 miles east from Morristown, N. J., well located; buildings large and in good condition. Possession immediate. Apply to R. DRAYTON, Jersey City, or J. FAULMIER & BRO., Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For name and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES, at Hasperth, 3½ miles from the ferry, with good house and outbuildings; also, 20 acres, 2½ miles from the ferry, at Hasperth, in small plots. E. COCKCROFT, No. 195 Broadway, or No. 63 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—2,000 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the finest in the Mississippi and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of or address W. L. BARNES, Agent, 369 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $4,500 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.

Apply to

HORER MORGAN,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 136 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 208 and 210 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 182 Broadway, of JAMES FRYER.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a story, with a spacious hall, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 72 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BROWN-STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—Between 10th, 23d, 24th, 34th, 39th, 39th, 41st, 44th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-filled land; lawn, shrubbery, fruit and water prospect unrivaled; twelve trains of cars to New-York City stop daily within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Mianus, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 56 and 58 Lexington-av. (No. 58 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements; gas in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 59 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, two neat and convenient houses, brown stone, three stories, with basements and under cellars, houses 17 feet, 4 inches by 48 feet, in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK and brown stone basement house, containing all the modern improvements, situated in Orford-st., Brooklyn, near Cuyler's new church; price, $7,000. Address R. P., Box No. 443 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 3-stories and basement high, No. 318 2d-av., corner of 51st-st. Has all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Apply to A. B. CHALMERS, Room No. 31, No. 16 Wall-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 63½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY, NO. 37 EAST Broadway, near Chatham-square, recently altered into a store, and suitable for almost any kind of business. A great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, THE splendid house corner of Buena Vista-av. and Prospect-st., containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For further particulars, inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 5 Tryon-row, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 4th and 7th avs., No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 139 Pearl-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 51 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x55, lot 99 feet. In good condition, frescoed throughout. Inquire owner, No. 38 East 19th-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE or to rent, on Murray Hill, Lexington-av. The house will be rented and the furniture sold, if desired. For particulars inquire at No. 317 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.

Large 4-story store, No. 59 Beekman-st.
Nos. 5 and 7 Cedar-st.
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 1st-av.
Nos. 135, 137, 139, 169 West 24th-st.
No. 227 West 27th-st.
No. 211 West 27th-st.

The houses are all in first-rate order and contain all modern improvements. Rent $600 and $800 each. Apply to R. F. WHEELWRIGHT, Greenwich Bank, No. 402 Hudson-st., or No. 12 West 17th-st.

TO LET.

Four well-lighted lofts, 60x20, with steady steam power, in Wilson's new building, corner of Gold and Fulton sts. Preference would be given to any one party applying for the whole. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Pearl and Fulton-sts., from 11 A. M. to 12 M., this week.

Also, loft-room and steam power in the new building now erecting in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Possession on or before 1st May. Lofts 31 x100; power up to 30-horse. Apply as above.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.

For particulars, apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, to

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated cellar, lighted rooms now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Gerlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ill Tempered Ill Travatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soggart; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—Fairies, Giants—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., in all hours—Helvet; or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Tycoons Wedding—at 2 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 494 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Museum.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PANORAMA—(No. 585 Broadway)—Representations of the Effects of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Serenissimo, or Mirror of the Universe.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Mazeppa.

NEWS OF THE DAY,

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 11th, says, gentlemen who have recently arrived from Knoxville, report that communication between that place and Cumberland Gap is suspended, and that nearly the whole of East Tennessee is now in the hands of the rebels. About Joe Johnston's army, it is said, that the Tennessee and Kentucky troops have been sent South, ostensibly to defend Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertion. Johnston's Headquarters are at Atlanta.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *City of Washington* and *China*, from Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, both arrived at this port last evening, bringing advices to the 31st ult., being six days later intelligence. The news is varied and interesting. The Dano-German troubles had not eventuated in hostilities, and no earnest effort was being made by Denmark, to which France and Europe lent their moral support, to induce Austria and Prussia to preserve the peace. Meanwhile the movement of troops continues. The Danes are actively at work in preparations for resistance, and Great Britain is reported to be getting ready a sufficient naval and military force to give effect to her remonstrances against the invasion of Denmark. Sweden has given in her adhesion to the Danish cause, and is preparing vigorously for eventalities. The great and small German Powers were coming into more harmonious relations. In France the debate upon the Address had continued and given rise to some interesting utterances. In the consideration of the Mexican question, M. Thiers had made a bold and vigorous speech, reviewing the policy of the Tuileries, which he concluded by demanding that France should treat with Juarez, so as to preserve her honor and the interests formerly guaranteed, else the expedition would only result in an indefinite and ruinous occupation. M. Chaix d'Est Ange defended the expedition as being just, and affirmed that it was impossible to treat with Juarez. In Poland the insurrection is reported to be increasing, and the insurgent leaders had met with successes. It had been announced in England that on the night of Nov. 6, about 150 miles W. S. W. of Java Heads, an unknown vessel was seen on fire, with a steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama*, in close proximity. This information was taken to Table Bay at the end of December, and communicated to the United States steamer *Mohican*, when that vessel started on a cruise to the eastward, in search, it was supposed, of the *Alabama*. The pirate was coaling at Singapore on the 23d of December. The United States corvette *St. Louis* is reported to have left Lisbon on the 26th ult., to intercept an English bark having guns and stores for the rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*. A later dispatch says that the *Alabama* left Singapore on the 24th ult., and afterwards, in the Straits of Malacca, burnt the British ship *Martaban*, from Moulmein, and the American ships *Emore* and *Highlander*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, there was little business done. Mr. Anthony presented a memorial from warrant officers in the navy, asking for assimilated rank with line officers of the navy. Mr. Wilson presented the petition of O. S. Stearns, praying that a portion of the property of one Southworth, a Maryland rebel, may be set aside for the support of the family of the officer murdered by said Southworth, while engaged in recruiting slaves on the latter's plantation. Mr. Collamer reported a bill removing the disability of color, as affecting persons of African descent, in performing Government contracts, and appearing as witnesses in United States Courts. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to indemnify the owners of the British schooner *Glide*, which was passed. The Lieutenant-General bill was taken up, and debate ensued upon the proposed amendments striking out the clause designating Gen. Grant, and that which provides that the Lieutenant-General shall command all the armies. Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday a bill was introduced and passed (which subsequently passed the Senate) to appropriate $12,000 to rebuild the President's stables. The Enrollment Act was taken up, and thoroughly discussed. The amendment of Mr. Brown, making all able-bodied male persons of African descent liable to conscription, was amended so as to allow the loyal owner of the slave drafted $300, providing the slave was free. This amendment was fully discussed by the members from Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, but it was finally agreed to. During the discussion Fernando Wood feelingly referred to the peace propositions before the rebel Congress (first published in the Times of Wednesday,) and seemed to think that an olive branch was offering.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Police Bill was under vigorous discussion. Mr. Cornell moved to strike out the names of Messrs. Acton, Benson, Purdy and Jones, which was disagreed to. He then moved to substitute the name of Mr. Campbell for that of Mr. Benson, which was also lost. On this question Senator Field declined to vote, Senate being in Committee of the Whole, he claiming that while in committee it had no right to compel him to do so. The committee was dissolved, and Senator Field was compelled to vote. During the discussion one of the Senator's Democratic brethren bitterly denounced him, charging him with having made a corrupt bargain with the opposition, and with having violated his pledges to the Democratic party. The Senate came to no conclusion.

The Assembly was employed all day in considering local bills in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the Mayor sent in a very short veto message on the resolution appointing a joint special committee of ten to make arrangements to celebrate Washington's birthday, "that the same may be adapted in a form less liable to objection." The resolution gives the committee full power to create liabilities, yet contains no appropriation to defray the expenses which may be incurred, and without such a specific appropriation no expenditure can, in my judgment, be legally made," Mr. Brown proposed to make a specific appropriation in a new resolution. Mr. Opdyke said that course would not legalize the committee already appointed. A resolution by Mr. Wenzer, same as the one vetoed, except that it appropriates $7,000, was laid over. A resolution to amend the Relief Fund Ordinance was adopted, so that families of soldiers who were not residents of the City at the time of their enlistment, and of members of the Invalid Corps not credited to our quota, are cut off from its benefits. The resolution from the Aldermen, directing the Comptroller to lease at auction all ferries and piers, &c., not now paying revenue to the City, was referred. On the ordinance from the other board, making appropriations to pay the interest and principal of the City debt falling due in 1863, there was a prolonged and animated debate, arising upon a motion by Mr. Opdyke to strike out the item to liquidate the Union Defence Redemption Funds, advocated on the ground that the amount, $897,570, would soon be reimbursed to the City by Congress, or that it might be met by a further issue of bonds and paid hereafter, so as to lessen the burden of taxes this year. Mr. Jaquas strenuously supported the motion, and, in the course of his remarks, incidentally mentioned that City taxation had increased largely under Democratic rule. Mr. Gross replied that the war and Republican Legislatures were the causes of the increase. The motion was lost, and the ordinance was concurred in by 20 to 2. Adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

The recent election of Gov. Carney as United States Senator from Kansas, in place of James H. Lane, seems to have produced great dissatisfaction, and large meetings are being held to denounce the proceeding. It appears that the election was gone into by the majority of the Legislature in violation of an express condition previously made that there should be no election at this session. The minority cast their votes in blank and formally protested against the election. It promises to be an interesting political muddle.

The Bowery Savings Bank has taken the balance of the $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan, the amount being $99,400, and the whole is already paid in. This institution had previously taken $200,000 of the same loan, before the Legislature met. Comptroller Brennan probably very soon will invite bids for the new $2,000,000 loan for the same fund, which has the sanction of the Legislature.

Col. James C. Lane, of the One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, has arrived in town, and will immediately take charge of his regiment.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour and Corn, yesterday, at easier prices. Wheat was in fair request and firmer. Provisions were active, and hog products advancing. Tallow, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Teas, Fish and Linseed Oils, Petroleum, Wool and Tobacco were in more demand. Cotton was dull and drooping. Freights were firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The chief excitement on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was the break-down of the *corner* in Chicago and Rock Island Stock, recently advanced from 110 to 160, and now down to 110 ⅞ cent. The other Railways were partially weaker than on Wednesday. Gold and Exchange were a fraction higher. The Government Securities all firm.

The Grand Spring Campaign in the Southwest.

The Spring campaign in the Southwest opens with moves of a bewildering complexity. We have the news of no less than three grand columns which are either already under way or on the point of moving. Gen. Sherman's column, comprising the corps of Hurlbut and McPherson, started from Vicksburgh two weeks ago, moving eastward across the Big Black. A powerful cavalry column, under Gen. Smith, Grant's Chief of Cavalry, has taken its departure from Corinth and Holly Springs. Signs of speedy activity, military and naval, also show themselves in the Department of Gen. Banks.

Numerous are the speculations as to the purpose of these several columns, and various as well as variously absurd are the attempts to assign them a common objective. One theory attributes to Gen. Sherman's operations the purpose of flanking Johnston's force in Georgia, and considering that this turning movement would be made on a radius of something like five hundred miles, it is a very pretty hypothesis. Gen. Banks' intentions, in connection with Farragut's fleet, are supposed to look to Mobile, which is probable enough. The cavalry column, it is conjectured, will make a grand raid through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, which is also probable enough.

The real difficulty, therefore, seems to be the apportionment of Gen. Sherman's share in the programme of operations. At first sight the only objective point that presents itself as worthy the aim of Sherman's column, or which would justify the steps that have been taken to put this column in the field, is Mobile. But it becomes an immediate question whether it would be possible for this column to make an overland march to the rear of Mobile, and why it should be made, even if it were possible. The overland advance would involve a march of between two and three hundred miles through a country exhausted of supplies, and poorly watered. Such a movement is not materially impossible, indeed; for if Johnston last year led a force up from Mobile to the vicinity of Vicksburgh, there is no reason why Sherman should not lead his force from Vicksburgh to Mobile. But why should this be done when the great highway of the Mississippi is open? That Sherman has not descended the Mississippi, but has taken his course eastward across the Big Black, is a strong indication that his force is not destined for direct operation against Mobile. What then is its purpose?

If we suppose, as we ought, that the movements of these several columns are in execution of a well-conceived military combination, there is one course open to Sherman's column which would seem to be consistent with the line of advance it has taken up. Let us suppose that he works his way, which would necessarily be rather slow, in a due easterly direction, taking Jackson en route and opening the Southern Mississippi Railroad as he goes; and let us suppose that he makes Meridian (one hundred and forty miles east of Vicksburgh) his objective. Let us suppose, again, that while Sherman is performing this work, Banks and Farragut move on and take Mobile. This done, it will be apparent *that the two important strategic points gained by the two columns are connected by an extremely important railroad—the Mobile and Ohio; and that the united forces would be in a position to form the nether mill-stone between which and the upper, (the army at Chattanooga,) the entire rebel force in the Southwest should be ground to powder.* Mobile, moreover, would give us the command of the Tombigbee and the Alabama rivers, furnishing a water base on the Gulf, and water highways leading up into the heart of the Confederacy.

We think, therefore, we can discern, even in the military operations that have already been made, the outlines, dim and shadowy as yet, of a campaign grand, audacious, and different from what any one had conceived. Its development must greatly change the rebel programme and cause immediate movements to meet it.

Unconditional Loyalty on Conditions.

That Kentucky loyalty is not mere pulp—that it has substance and something of a back-bone, we have never doubted. But it yet puzzles us whether it be fish, flesh or fowl. We never could agree with those who have called it altogether fishy. Yet, we must admit, it tapers off in a very fishy way. With all its shapely front, there is that piscatory ending, say what you will—*desinit in piscem.*

Here is Green Clay Smith—Union every inch of him, we had supposed—staunch and trim. What is his argument against the bill drafting slaves? In his own words this: "The adoption of the proposition will retard the progress of the Union feeling in Kentucky." Of course he understands his own State. The House, therefore, is credibly assured that Kentucky Unionism is a thing which, if not allowed to have just its own way, incontinently shrivels.

Now, concerning the proposed measure itself, we have very little to say. It seems to us constitutional enough. If slaves are reckoned property, the Constitution confers the right of taking "private property for public use, with just compensation"—and three hundred dollars, which the bill allows loyal masters, is now a good price for any slave in Kentucky. If slaves are reckoned persons, there can be no good reason why they, like all other persons, should not be subjected to the draft. Any discrimination that would exempt them must be at the expense of free black and free white men, and would seem to be very unjust.

But our point is not here. Allow that a general law of this sort is not a good one. Allow that the understanding lately entered into between Gov. Bramlette and some of our authorities, that if Kentucky would fill up its quotas with white men, the black should be untouched, was just and proper, and had better be left undisturbed. The question still remains: Is that sound Unionism whose growth is at all dependent upon a law of Congress? And another question: Is that sound Unionism which would shape legislation to promote such contingent loyalty?

We have heard much said about unconditional loyalty in Kentucky, and have put a good deal of faith in it. We had supposed that the fifty thousand majority which elected Bramlette for Governor, over the malignant Copperhead Wickliffe, was an unconditional Union majority out-out-out. All of Gov. Bramlette's official conduct and language have tended to confirm that. As for Green Clay Smith himself, his uniform course as a Congressman, up to this last speech, has indicated him to be as whole-souled and as unconditional a Union man as sits in that House. And yet what sort of unconditional Unionism is it that either acts, or asks others to act, in subjection to its conditions. If not actually spurious, it certainly is very inconsistent. It conforms to no received standard. Who ever heard of a Union Congressman from New-York, or Massachusetts, or Illinois, declaring that the adoption or rejection of this or that measure would augment or abate the Union feeling in his State? Such a pretext would be only laughed at. Everybody knows that there is no Union feeling here of that dependent sort. Whatever Congress may do or may fail to do, Northern Unionism remains the same. It was not begotten by Congress, or reared by Congress, nor has Congress any power over either its life or its strength. Congress is but its servant; in some things faithful, in other things unfaithful, but, whether faithful or unfaithful, absolutely impotent over it. Its vital essence sprang from the spirit which inspired our forefathers in Independence Hall; and it is just as immortal, just as self-sustaining and independent.

Why, even in the rebel Congress they have what they call public devotion enough to shame them from the use of any such argument. This same question of making a levy upon slaves has just been under discussion in that body. The proposition was to raise a force not to exceed twenty thousand slaves, to be used in the military service in such manner as the Secretary of War might determine. It was passed, but not without vehement opposition. We published the debate yesterday. Not a word can be found in it intimating that the passage of this measure would weaken the attachment of the people, or any portion of the people, to the "Confederacy." Plenty of earnest arguments were urged, but nobody ventured upon that one. We suppose it did not occur to anybody, because there was no ground for it. Either this, or else these rebel Congressmen considered it would be compromising their true rebel character to use it. Now is it not singular that the rebel Congress, sitting under a Government whose very corner-stone is Slavery, can discuss and adopt a measure for the compulsory service of slaves in the army, without an inkling that it would weaken the rebel cause, and that the Union Congress, having no such relation to Slavery, while discussing a measure substantially the same in principle and effect, should be told plainly by a Union member, that "its adoption would retard the progress of Union feeling." Is Kentucky Unionism of such poor stuff that it cannot stand, in behalf of the Union, a measure unpleasant to Slavery, which the rebellion, that has its very life in Slavery, accepts without a murmur? Cannot Kentucky loyalty be as devoted and self-sacrificing as Georgia or Mississippi disloyalty? If it can, then why do its representatives use such different language concerning it?

The Representatives from the other Slave States who spoke on the bill gave it their hearty support. Had Mr. Smith disagreed with them on any other ground than that which he took, we should have heard him with great respect. But the position he assumed was not worthy of him. If we were to the mark of genuine loyalty. We trust that the time will come when Kentucky Unionism will grow into something that shall stand alone, and stand sure—something that can be depended upon, let what betide.

Another Decision of the Distribution of Prize.—We publish this morning a prize decision of Judge Betts, which, though brief, is of some importance and interest. The steamer *Merrimac* was captured by the *Iroquois*. During the chase, the steamer *Eagle*, an unarmed merchant steamer, came in sight, and, by her presence, if not by active co-operation, aided the *Iroquois* in the capture of the blockade-runner. The vessel being condemned as prize, the Commander of the *Eagle* put in a claim to be allowed to share in the prize money. He no doubt thought that he had done as much to help the chase with his vessel as if she had carried guns, as long as she was not near enough to have used guns if she had them, and since an armed vessel would be entitled to share as being within "signal distance," he and his crew ought also to be so entitled.

But Judge Betts holds that the law is otherwise; and that by our law, an unarmed merchant vessel is not entitled to share in prize money in any case. We suppose it would make no difference, even if she could show beyond a question that her presence and aid was indispensable to the capture. At any rate, he excluded the *Eagle*, and we see that the Prize Commissioners, probably following the rule which he laid down, have excluded the *Delaware* from sharing in the prize money of the steamer *Banshee*, although she was a transport in the Government service, because she was unarmed. The law gives prize money to "any armed vessel in the service of the United States" which assists in making the capture.

We are not sure of the wisdom of our law-makers in wording the statute in this way. It makes the rule much more stringent than it is in the English law—and England has generally understood pretty well what provisions of law would be beneficial to her in making warfare. If she has found it for her interest to allow private vessels to share in the proceeds of prizes at whose capture they were present, the probabilities are that it would be for our interest to adopt the same rule.

We can well understand that a merchant captain might see a chase go by him which he could have headed off by a slight change of his course so as to cause her capture, because by this law it would of no advantage to him to change his course or lose a moment's time. We trust that all our merchant captains are too true friends of their country to let a blockade-runner escape, if they could help it, even though they could not profit by it directly. But the hope of profit will quicken patriotism sometimes—and we are quite sure that if those who were on board the *Iroquois* are really wise and thoughtful for the future, they will see to it in some way that the services of the *Eagle* are recognized, and in some degree recompensed.

We see that Mr. Sedgwick is engaged, under the authorization of the Government, upon a codification of the laws, rules and regulations relating to the navy. We commend this subject to his attention, that he may consider whether some change on this point might not be beneficial.

Longstreet's Reinforcements.—There has been much speculation as to how largely Longstreet has been reinforced, and as to where the troops came from. All the assertions that any portion of Johnston's army has been sent him are contradicted as fast as made, and the statements that Lee has furnished aid to Longstreet are also disputed, especially since the late reconnoissance in force by the Army of the Potomac. But that considerable reinforcements have been added to Longstreet's army seems no longer to admit of question, for we have the statement of the fact, even to the figures, from creditable rebel sources. A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Carter's Station, Tennessee, on the 22d ult., says:

"*Gen. Longstreet is being rapidly reinforced. More than 7,000 men have already passed through Bristol to join their respective commands.* So I am informed by the Quartermaster at that place. Full supplies of clothing and shoes for Gen. Longstreet's troops are rapidly arriving; also, money to pay them off. Many of the men have suffered much from the want of these things. I hear that the feet of some of the men have been so badly frostbitten as to necessitate amputation."

Where did these troops come from? Bristol is just on the line between Virginia and Tennessee, and in direct communication with Richmond. We can only conjecture as to which army these troops came from. But it is quite as likely Lee's as Johnston's, and we should not be surprised to learn, ere long, that Lee had spared another corps, for Longstreet's help. A portion of one of Lee's corps has certainly been sent to Pickett's aid in North Carolina—Hoke's Brigade, which was in A. P. Hill's corps during the whole of the last campaign. But if this is the case, our military authorities ought to know it, and we suppose they do.

Soldiers after the War.—Macaulay, in the portion of his history relating to the state of English society at the close of the great Revolution, touches on a subject curiously paralleled in our own times. Speaking of the fears that were then entertained as to the result of disbanding Cromwell's army and throwing its unruly elements back into society, he says:

"The troops were now to be disbanded. Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world, and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce much misery and crime—that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or would be driven by hunger to pillage. *But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had just been absorbed into the mass of the community.* The royalists themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the disbanded warriors outpassed beyond other men, that none was charged with any fault or robbery; that none had lived at free cost on any; and that, if a baker, a butcher, or a weaver attracted notice by his diligence and activity, he was, in all *probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers.*"

Precisely the same gloomy prognostications in regard to our own armies used to be rife, and are still indulged in by an occasional foreign or domestic Mawworm. But they will be just as much and as happily disappointed as were the apprehensions regarding Cromwell's men; for not only are the very same causes operative with us, to work the quiet absorption of the military elements into the body politic, but there are new and peculiar influences making in the same direction. But, indeed, we are not left to mere theorizing in the matter; the behavior of the volunteers during the furloughs they have been enjoying gives us a foretaste of the kind of citizens our soldiers will make after the war. Now though the various cities of the North have lately been receiving a great influx of returned veterans, it does not appear that the barometer of crime shows any sudden rise, or that the police find their duties any the heavier in consequence. Not only have there been no grave crimes on the part of these men, but it is surprising to find how little we see of such minor offences as drunkenness, rowdyism, etc., which might have been expected from so many soldiers suddenly released from the restraints of military discipline and "flush" with their bounties. The fact is that the whole story of the lawlessness engendered by military service is pure fiction. There is no habit acquired by the soldier, *as* a soldier, which does not tend to make him the better citizen. We believe that even the "poor white trash" that have formed the bulk of the Southern armies, will be all the worthier fellow citizens for the training they have had in military life. It has put a little manhood into them. And if true of them, it is still truer of those who have been elevated and ennobled by a share in the war for the Union. Society will absorb these men as quietly into its bosom as did England with Old Noll's troopers, and we expect society will be *improved* by the infusion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—To-night Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be given, and the management announces that after to-night it will be withdrawn in order to make room for several anxious *debutantes* who are waiting to appear, and consuming much salary in silent discontent. The public will note this fact.

There will be an evening performance on Saturday, preparatory to "Lone" being placed on the retired list for same cause.

Wallack's Theatre.—With a creditable ambition to be ahead of the times, Mr. Wallack produced on Tuesday night an entirely new English play, entitled "Pure Gold," from the pen of Westland Marston, Esq., a gentleman who has written many other works without material assistance from the French. The present piece we should judge to be original. Except in the prologue it deals more with character than with incident, and thereby reveals a respectable British paternity. It tells a hard story with feeling, and a degree of intensity that are in the highest degree pathetic and impressive. The subject of the plot is this: An old gentleman of choleric disposition affronts two foreigners at Baden Baden, one of whom is determined to fight a duel there ensue. Being a political emissary (a strong Hibernian, accent leaves no doubt on the subject,) he is forced to be prudent. He watches the old gentleman, who leaves Baden Baden that same evening, accompanied by his nephew. Here being a walk of a mile to the diligence through the forest, the two relatives do not part until the elder has nearly reached his destination. There an earnest farewell takes place, and the younger one turns on his way back to Baden Baden. He has scarcely proceeded a few yards when he hears the report of pistols. Seized with sudden apprehension, he rushes after his uncle. The scene changes rapidly, and the audience learns the history of the shots—a history which is only revealed to the nephew in the last act. The political emissary and his friend have overtaken the choleric old gentleman, demanded satisfaction, and in a fair fight, the latter has fallen, mortally wounded. The foreigners make good their escape, and the nephew arrives only in time to see his relative die. The complication from this point is clever and rapid. The nephew is arrested for robbery and murder, and the circumstantial evidence (prepared, we need scarcely say, very skilfully in the earlier scenes,) being strong, he is convicted. So far the piece is purely melo-dramatic; but it assumes a more cheerful aspect in the succeeding acts, and rises into the realms of domestic drama. Fifteen years have elapsed. The wife of the unfortunate nephew has died of grief, leaving only an orphaned daughter, who is adopted by an eccentric female relative. She (the daughter) is sought in marriage by a couple of swains, one an honorable lover, the other a scamp. Need we say that the father returns, aged with long imprisonment and blighted hopes, makes himself known to his daughter, and protects her from the snares that have been laid for her. But the scamp fights his battle to the end, recognizes the father, and threatens to expose him as an escaped convict if he does not aid him. The scenes that precede the final justification are exceedingly pathetic, and very much above the average of modern play-writing. In the end everything ends happily, and the scamp is properly passed into limbo.

There is not much action in the piece, and its prevailing tone is tearful. The *persiflage* of a fashionable lady, *Helen Portescue*, is the nearest approach to lightness in it. They who expect laughter are apt, therefore, to find it on the wrong side of their mouths. An under-plot of brighter colors would undoubtedly have improved the general texture of the work. But, after all, the public can for once afford to be serious where gravity comes in so earnest a shape; and do not the brightest and best enjoy themselves most heartily when their eyes are streaming and the tips of their precious noses are angry with the visits of Sir Cambric? In point of fact, who would not gush to see that dear delightful Mr. Lester Wallack, with his darling locks grown gray in a nasty damp dungeon, and perfect all down the middle, eh! so sorrowfully! A starner mood baffs the critic. We proceed. Bring us a culprit. Ha! Mr. Brown, we have you. What do you mean, Sir, by preaching like a Judge condemning a criminal to death, when, in the simple but useful capacity of a policeman, you are merely called upon to "take up" a suspected party? And why, oh! why, Mr. Brown, do you, in the tableaux to the prologue, strike an attitude that irreverently suggests a primary election, and presents you with hand uplifted in the act of voting with the "Ayes"? The political emissary with the accent (*Rissle*—Mr. Fox) has a difficult and delicate little part to perform. We are grieved to say that he behaved with great violence, and even in the presence of a dying foe, did not cease to heckle and fume. His companion—although apparently disturbed by the size, length, depth and breadth of English words, and therefore producing them with many difficult throes—was far better, and for an instant—it was the last we saw of him—even natural.

Glancing through the bill we perceive that, with those exceptions, we have nothing whatever but praise to bestow on the remainder of the cast. Mr. L. Wallack played the role of *Frank Rochford* with a chivalrous grace and natural vehemence that we [illegible] as free from melodramatic pathos as it was manly and touching. The first interview with his daughter could not have been better. It was almost painfully real. Miss Blanche Hungerford very ably supported Mr. L. Wallack, and was admirable also in the lighter scenes with her lover. Mrs. Hoey appeared to the greatest advantage as *Helen*, and Mrs. Jamieson surprised the audience, (for the audience has not an extensive knowledge of the lady,) with an exquisite morsel of acting. Of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Chas. Fisher and Mr. Daly, we can only say that, according to their several lights, they shone brightly, and it has left nothing to be desired or intended.

The mounting of the piece was in Mr. Wallack's best style, and we need scarcely add that it was completely successful.

Barnum's Museum.—The new drama, "Helvet, or the Young Slave of Toulon," is a decided success at Barnum's Museum. It is well put upon the stage, the characters well represented, the scenery elegant, and, as a whole, the play is admirable, and is destined to have a long run. The crowds are immense, both day and night, and with such high toned dramas and such a combination of natural curiosities, the giants, giantess, dwarfs, &c., &c., (all for 25 cents,) it cannot well be otherwise.

Arion Fancy Dress Ball.

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost extent with one of the most brilliant assemblages ever gathered within its walls, to celebrate the Annual Ball of the celebrated Arion Society, so called from the great original "Arion," who, being shipwrecked, so charmed the fish by his sweet music, that a dolphin took him on his back and carried him safely to the shore.

The Academy was most beautifully decorated, flags and flowers extending from tier to tier, white birds, lights, and pictures were so beautifully arranged as to give one the idea he was in Elysium, rather than on simple mother earth. The novel bird cages composed of hoop-skirts fastened to round boards at the bottom, on which were painted some excellent carricatures, caused great amusement. In these cages were a number of "roosters," who, about daylight, caused the greatest commotion imaginable, crowing away like good fellows. The back of the stage was ornamented with a very beautiful gas-light, representing a harp, surrounded with leaves of laurel, and supporting the word "Arion."

The costumes were most magnificent; kings, queens, dukes, clowns, harlequins, fairies, market women, flower-girls, brigands, merry men, fools, and other characters of every possible kind were so abundant that to select the best was impossible.

The great Bloomer, who was advertised to appear, failed, and Secretary George, the grand high *fellow* of the ball, and to whom his success is greatly due, volunteered to take his place; his form upon the tight-rope far exceeded those ever attempted by the original Bloomer, and caused great amusement.

The parade and chorus of the "infernal crowd" was also well received, and a source of great merriment.

The figure of the chap who tried to invent a flying machine and failed, was extended from the ceiling about the centre of the room, and was very ludicrous. Mr. G. Freedman is responsible for a great deal of this fun.

The great feature of the evening, however, was the crowning of Prince Maximilian. The Prince was brought in the room, mounted on a jackass. He dismounted and attempted to take his seat on the throne of Mexico, but was prevented by the sharp blade owned by Brother Jonathan, which showed itself most conspicuously enough to be cautious. To detail all the fun would be impossible. Suffice it to say that the ball of the Arion Society is yet to be surpassed.

The officers of the Society are: J. O. Hunze, President; F. Kahn, Vice-President; T. Waendel, Treasurer; Andrew Gonzer, Corresponding Secretary and F. Schoenberger, Financial Secretary.

Meeting of the Union Lincoln Association.

There was a very large attendance at Hope Chapel last evening, on the occasion of the second regular meeting of the Union Lincoln Association. Communications were read from Hon. Isaac Arnold, of Illinois, and Mr. D. S. Gardner, both expressive of sympathy with the object of the association.

Mr. S. S. Wright was elected Treasurer of the association.

The President, Mr. Simon Draper, made a preliminary and laudatory speech upon Mr. Lincoln, and was followed by Mr. Henry S. Seiff, who announced himself as having watched every movement of Mr. Lincoln, and had come to the conclusion that the country could not afford to lose him as head of the Government.

Mr. Seiff was followed by Judge Quackenboss, who said that in the last three years Mr. Lincoln had lived thirty. Mr. Quackenboss detailed the state of the country, and of the North, when Mr. Lincoln came into office, stated a number of his successive acts, and closed by observing of the Emancipation Proclamation, that it contained more meaning in fewer words, than any document, except the Lord's Prayer and the Declaration of Independence. It made not only the negro free, but the white man, for he felt himself now able to speak his sentiments in every spot where waved the American flag. He could now assert the right everywhere of freedom to all. At one time, had he done so near the grave of his country's founder, he would have received a cheap coatsuit of tar and feathers.

The speaker concluded by disclaiming any motives of self-interest whatever in the founders of the association.

Mr. James D. McCleman was then introduced. In speaking of the Proclamation, he said that President Lincoln hurled it against the rebellion, and shattered its gigantic form. He alluded to the sneers against Mr. Lincoln in regard to his being a rail-splitter. He thanked God that he had been a rail-splitter. He had split the Southern Confederacy into so many rails that all the cabinetmakers in creation could not glue them together again. Buchan, Banks and Grant were his hatchets and axes, and they split it up so well that abundant splinters in the shape of Jeff. Davis and coadjutors might soon be expected to fly to parts unknown.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday next.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Formidable Fleet Being Fitted Out on the Mississippi River.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says:

The largest and most formidable fleet yet seen on the Mississippi River is now being fitted out by Admiral Foxzza.

The greatest activity prevails in all the naval depots and yards on the Ohio and Mississippi, the workmen being employed day and night so as to have the vessels ready by the appointed time.

The fleet will probably rendezvous at Cairo and Memphis.

The same correspondent thinks that Gen. Sherman's expedition to Mississippi, is to thank Johnston's and Hardee's forces in Alabama and Georgia, rather than to attack Mobile.

Cairo, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 6th, represent everything progressing favorably. Nothing of importance had transpired.

The trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are running only to Collierville, thus closing one avenue through which a large amount of cotton reached Memphis. Small boats, running short trips below Memphis, continue to pick up loads along the river, and occasionally a large lot arrives from below Vicksburgh. But the movement is chiefly in the way of shipments North. Good middling cotton is 70c.@72c.; middling to strictly middling, 68c.@69c.

A meeting of loyal citizens was held in Memphis on the 10th inst., to consider the propriety of calling a convention of the people of West Tennessee for the purpose of promoting joint action in the reestablishment of a civil government.

The steamers *Commercial* and *Glendale*, from Memphis, bound to Cincinnati with 1,200 bales of cotton, passed this evening.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says Gen. Curtis arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. The Army of the Frontier is to be organized for offensive operations.

The Kansas U. S. Senatorial Question.

THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

Leavenworth, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A large meeting of the members of the Union League was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the election of a United States Senator by the present Legislature as a most infamous fraud upon the people, a disgrace to the State of Kansas, and expelling all the members of the Legislature belonging to the league who voted for the joint resolution to go into the election.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-night, to take action on this matter, and similar meetings are to be held throughout the State.

No candidate was voted for against Gov. Carney. Thirty-one votes were cast by the minority, but they were all blank or against the brand sought to be perpetrated by the majority.

The minority, and a portion of the State officers, have issued a protest against the proceedings.

FROM ALBANY.

The Bank Question—The Police Bill—Homestead Exemption Passed in the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1864.

The Bank Committees of the two Houses held a meeting in the Senate Library yesterday afternoon, which was continued into the evening. The leading bank men of the State were present, and made a statement of their views to the committees, making propositions and suggestions, but presenting no definite plan to relieve themselves from the pressure which is brought to bear upon them by the National Banking system. As a conclusion to the conference, Senator Cozzens, Chairman of the Senate Bank Committee, addressed the bank men. He told them that their remarks and suggestions had given him no light as to what ought to be done under the circumstances. They had pointed out the difficulty and defined it, but they had not suggested a remedy. He frankly confessed that what had been said only tended to befog his own mind. He was more in the fog then when he sat down to hear what the bank men of the State had to say. He assured them that the Legislature, according to the best of his knowledge, was well disposed toward the banks. They would do anything for them that they desired except to take their taxes "square off;" that they could not do. It would not do to make a salve for them; there must be something devised that would hold water. He recommended that the bank men should appoint a committee of their own number, or take some course to get up a plan that they could favor, and that it would be possible for the Legislature to adopt.

The State Agricultural Society did not decide the question as to where the next State Fair shall be held, upon which, I stated in my last, their committee were consulting for several hours yesterday afternoon. The vote in committee stood twelve to twelve for Utica and Rochester. The Society therefore left the question for their Executive Committee to decide. The Nominating Committee reported, and the Society approved, among others, the following officers: President, James O. Sheldon, of Ontario; Corresponding Secretary, Benj. P. Johnson, of Albany; Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee, Messrs. Samuel Campbell, of Oneida; T. C. Peters, of Genesee; Elon Comstock, of New-York; R. H. Avery, of Madison, and S. S. Pinckney, of New-York. The members of the society contributed to make up a handsome testimonial to present to Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, of Utica, whose valuable experiments and success in improving the potato and investigating the causes of the potato disease, are well known to leading agriculturists of this and other States. The sum of $300 had been contributed to make up this testimonial when the meeting adjourned last evening.

Senator Finnie discussed the Governor's message last evening. This was the second effort of the session in favor of the message. The juicy style of the Senator's oratory, and the fact that the Democrats were going to oppose the current which has flowed so uninterruptedly against the message, crowded the Senate Chamber. Mr. Finnie hitted about everything except the message, and for a while in a very entertaining manner, replying to what other Senators had said against the message, and making some very telling hits. He gradually, however, slid into a dull commentation of the Administration. After two hours in a packed room, the audience grew tired. Those who knew the protracted oratorical feats of which Mr. Finnie is capable, need not be informed that he had but just begun. As the audience began to leave him it was concluded to adjourn, and hear the remainder of his speech this evening.

A most exciting scene occurred in the Senate Chamber to-day. The Police Bill came up on special order at 12 o'clock M. The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, and for half an hour there was political management and strategy, and propositions to change the names of the commissioners in the bill. On these propositions Senator Finnie declined to vote—the Senate not excusing him. Mr. Finnie took the ground that the Senate, being in Committee of the Whole, had no power to compel him to vote. The committee rose, and the question of order raised by Mr. Finnie then came before the Senate for its action. Senator Finnie, upon whom the rules of the Senate compelling him to vote unless excused were now binding beyond even the shadow of a pretence, found it convenient to explain his position. He expressed his readiness to vote for the Police Bill as reported, and declared that he would do so if it was put then upon its third reading. Senator Shafer, who had already intimated that Senator Finnie was shielding himself from responsibility which he should assume, in consequence of an agreement with the political opponents of the Democratic party from, and, turning to Senator Finnie, addressed him personally in the most bitter and severe terms he could command. He accused Mr. Finnie of having violated the most solemn party obligations to support the Democratic party from, and, turning to Senator Finnie, addressed him personally in the most bitter and severe terms he could command. He accused Mr. Finnie of having violated the most solemn party obligations to support his nominee for president in 1860. He said that he had never expected to witness on the part of Senator Finnie an action which cut him loose from the Democratic party. He was most indignant, direct and vehement in these personal accusations, referring with particularity and effect to the course which Mr. Finnie had taken with reference to Mr. Cadwallader last winter, when he left his party and accepted the Speakership of the House from the Republicans.

That such a champion as Mr. Finnie had then shown himself to be, of good faith to party, should attack, in such unmeasured and amazing terms, the proposition that Mr. Finnie was a good deal excited by this personal attack. Mr. Shafer continued his remarks to the effect that Mr. Finnie was selling himself, and calling upon the majority of the Senate to witness his declaration that they, in bargaining corruptly with Mr. Finnie were not bargaining with the Democratic party or any part thereof. That they would, if honorable men, engage in such a transaction as buying Mr. Finnie, seemed to him very remarkable.

Mr. Finnie, in reply, stated that he had violated no instructions of the Democratic party, to which he professed to be loyal. He did not know of any agreement in caucus which he could be deemed to have broken.

Mr. Seaman referred to a resolution passed by the Democratic caucus, and inquired if that reference was not direct and specific when he accused him of having disregarded it.

Mr. Finnie intimated that he had not remained through the caucus, and could not say what had been done after he had left.

After this exciting personal contest, and a few well timed comments of Republican Senators on the session's display which a Democratic quarrel had gotten up for their entertainment. Order having been restored, the Senate adopted a resolution to the effect that the Senate in Committee of the Whole have the right to compel a member to vote.

A resolution was also adopted excusing Senator Young for contempt, in refusing to vote when the Senate had refused to excuse him from doing so. This resolution was adopted by a vote of twenty-six to two, several Senators explaining that they thought Mr. Finnie had blundered in contempt, and that the question was not called for.

The Senate then took a recess until four o'clock, P. M. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of Edward A. Lawrence for a law compelling the payment of his salary as Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Seaman also gave notice for a bill providing for the voluntary consolidation of the railroads in the City of New-York.

The Metropolitan Police Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cozzens moved to strike out the names of Messrs. Acker, Barnum, Purdy and Jones.

Motion lost by 9 to 15.

Mr. Cozzens then moved to substitute the name of A. F. Cauvenet for that of Mr. Barnum.

Motion lost by 10 to 17.

Mr. Hunter declined to vote in the committee, when, upon motion, the committee was discharged.

The report of Mr. Finnie' declaration was reported to the Senate.

In Senate Mr. Shafer charged Mr. Finnie with betraying the Opposition and against the instructions of his Democratic caucus and the Executive.

Mr. Finnie said that if the bills were to pass today he should vote for it, and in doing so would be consulting, as he understood them, the interests and wishes of his constituents.

Motion carried, and after a resolution a resolution was adopted allowing the Committee of the Whole to compel his members to vote.

Senate did 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Police bill was made the special order for noon to-morrow.

Mr. Finnie made a personal explanation, saying that during the morning session he was not aware that the Democratic caucus had resolved to oppose the bill, but having since been apprised of that fact, he felt bound to and should abide by the decisions of the caucus.

Several local bills were reserved to a third reading.

The Senate then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the consideration of the Governor's message, Senator Ketchum in the chair, and was followed by Mr. White in support of the message.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was occupied all day in the consideration of unimportant local bills in Committee of the Whole.

SUNDAY SERMON.

The bill incorporating the Niagara Ship Canal Company was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Amendments were adopted providing that a majority of the Directors shall reside in this State; that the terminus of the canal may be at the mouth of any stream in Niagara County; that the canal shall have capacity for vessels of 1,000 tons; that the canal shall be commenced within two, and completed within five years; that no grants shall be ceded to the corporation till the canal is commenced. The name of Parmenas Wheeler was stricken out and Ansonia Parsons substituted.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause is pending. Adjourned.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Arrived, steamer *Moses Taylor*, Panama; ships *Sycamore*, and *Electric Spark*, Boston; *Twilight*, New-York.

Blasting powder has declined to $7 per keg.

The Senate continues from day to day discussing the proposed repeal of the Specific Contract Act. Dispatches from Secretary Chase urge the repeal, which have weakened the efforts of the supporters of the law as it stands. Petitions continue to pour in from all parts of the State, earnestly opposing the repeal, while no petitions have been received in favor of it. Gov. Low opposes the repeal, as also nearly every Senator who was formerly Republican in politics. The vote will be close, and great hopes are entertained of the repeal. If carried, the Governor will veto it.

Four men charged with murder, were taken from the jail of Esmeralda, Nevada Territory, yesterday, by a Vigilance Committee, and hung.

From Fort Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Gen. Wistar and his command arrived safely at Yorktown this morning.

Late rebel papers say the Court-house at Mobile was burnt on Saturday.

Relief for East Tennessee.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

In the House to-day resolves were introduced, and referred to a select committee, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee.

Sewing-Machine Depot,
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 707 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are sold by all Druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present Large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly* with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no way changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor equal upon hand material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Its Value is Incalculable.—For all diseases with which children are all late during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of 20 years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO THE
There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of such preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!
All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter, as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by
GREGORY & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 140 Broadway.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Universal Clothes Wringer.
With Cog-wheels, warranted.
$3,333 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
S. C. BROWNING, No. 267 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
F. H. DIAMOND, No. 439 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Berry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hair, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 334 Pearl-st., New-York.

American Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Oliver Palmer, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
S. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Turquoise, Jet—MASON & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 8 Vesey-st. Also superior elastic stockings, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, and for sprains, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the foot cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. RAUMARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 108 Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin slips and gaiters, with tassels, ladies' Balmorals and India rubber boots and shoes, at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 3 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

Second-hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

ARDUSE—WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., CHARLES S. ARDUSE to MARY W., eldest daughter of Robert Walton, all of Brooklyn.

CLARK—ONION.—At Wappinger's Falls, on Saturday, Feb. 6, by Rev. George B. Andrews, Mr. JOHN D. CLARK, of Cornwall, Orange County, to Miss CHRISTIANA ONION, of Wappinger's Falls.

LEWIS—PETERS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. S. T. Spear, THORNTON LEWIS, of New-York, to M. LOUISE, daughter of Charles Peters, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

POSTELL—MORTON.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles H. Payson, ROBERT POSTELL to HARRIET C. MORTON, eldest daughter of Levi R. Morton, Esq., all of this City.

TUGMAN—PLUME.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at St. John's Church, by Rev. S. H. Weston, CHARLES HENRY TUGMAN, of London, England, to ELIZABETH VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Col. John I. Plume, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

YOUMANS—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Henry Miller, Mr. DANIEL D. YOUMANS and Miss EMMA ZULBIKA, youngest daughter of Ephraim Miller, Esq., all of the above city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, JOHN BROWN, aged 47 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and exempt members of Clinton Fire Engine Company No. 41, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Norfolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter W. and Catharine C. Conckln.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 107 West 11th-st., without further notice.

CROPPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, ROSINA M., widow of the late Thomas B. Cropper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JANE E. CLARK, daughter of the late Wm. L. Clark.

Funeral service at the First Presbyterian Church at Paterson, N. J., this day (Friday,) the 12th inst., at 1 P. M. Erie Railroad trains leave Jersey City depot at 11 M.

COCKS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at Croton Landing, after a short illness, JOHN C. COCKS, aged 86 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Friends Meeting-house at Croton.

RENEUF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, DANIEL RENEUF, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, without further invitation. Relatives will meet at the house, No. 75 Clark-st., at 12 M.

FALCONER.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, WILLIAM FALCONER, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 22 West 27th-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, WM. R. HALLOCK, M. D., son of Lewis Hallock, M. D., in his 24th year.

The friends of the family, and also the friends of his father-in-law, Thomas Rigney, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's.)

KIRKPATRICK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the officers and members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Barrow-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ The officers and members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, from No. 22 Barrow-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

By order of the N. G.
E. A. BENEDICT, Secretary.

McCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. McCLUNEY, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NASH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, after a severe illness, LOUIS AYRSCOTT, son of Charles Isaac and Hannah Elizabeth Nash, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, No. 31 8th-st., near 3d-av., at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) Feb. 12.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE A., son of the late William Philip, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., without further invitation.

SEWARD.—At Utica, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CORNELIA, wife of Alexander Seward, and daughter of Charles P. Kirkland.

WEIR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, ANNIE, wife of Lieut. G. V. Weir, U. S. A., and only daughter of Oscar Coles, aged 20 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 East 16th-st.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY E., daughter of R. H. Woodward, aged 3½ years.

Funeral at Guilford, Conn., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 167.—Feb. 11, 1864.
[31, 6, 21, 35, 76, 70, 3, 36, 7, 42, 49, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 168.—Feb. 11, 1864.
75, 69, 68, 32, 38, 18, 54, 14, 43, 44, 31, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 71.—Feb. 11, 1864.
13, 24, 26, 68, 49, 78, 3, 48, 23, 77, 61, 69.
CLASS 72.—Feb. 11, 1864.
64, 41, 61, 25, 73, 22, 69, 51, 63, 36, 11, 42.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT.
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 707 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$100
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.....$300
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$677
Total.....$677
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIAS F. PERDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

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RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET.
USE THE
Electro Metallic Insoles, secured by Letters Patent of the United States and Great Britain.
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Price $1; prepaid per mail, $1 20.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Warranted. Sale unlimited.
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EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
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No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 810
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 430 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is to my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. *I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care*, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator.
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

HEAR.
HARLEM, July 20, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modes of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills creeping over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBBER, No. 169 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE,
NO. 810 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
BULWER'S CAXTONIANA.
A POPULAR HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
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SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART.,
AUTHOR OF
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The essays will be found stamped with the author's peculiar genius, and inferior to none of his compositions in those especial qualities in which he stands at the head of all the writers of his class. Thoughtful and full of matter, they are equal to anything he has before put forth in knowledge of men and books, acute analysis of motives, and critical elegance of taste. They are worth reading, if only for the style, carried as it is to the utmost finish of which Sir EDWARD's fastidious genius is capable. * * * There is all the old romance of feeling, the lyrical flow of sentences, the well-bred irony, the liveliness, the wit. But beyond these there is the sobered judgment, the mature experience, the urbane and genial estimate of other men, which bespeak a mind arrived at its highest point of culture and its widest grasp of charity. The finest papers of Addison or Steele show hardly more of critical observation or quiet humor than the essays on "Knowledge of the World" or "Posthumous Reputation;" while on subjects of a more technical kind, neither the *Spectator* nor the *Rambler* put forth subtler powers of analysis or keener literary acumen than those on "Style and Diction," on the "Moral Effect of Writers," and on "Rythm in Prose as Conducive to Precision and Clearness."
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OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT.
BY
GEORGE CUMMING McWHORTER.
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This work, though theological in its character, and embracing to some extent the results of modern scholarship, is not written for the professed theologian. To him are open the sources from which such a book must be derived. It is, as its name denotes, a *Popular Hand-Book of the New Testament*, and is adapted to the use of those who may possess neither time nor opportunity to consult original authorities. There are many upon whom devolves the duty of instructing the young in the New Testament, who must often have wished for some book containing in a concise form the information they require. There are others, doubtless, who would gladly seek a knowledge of the New Testament beyond that which the text affords without having recourse to voluminous Commentaries. For all such persons this work is intended.
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HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES. Publishing in Numbers. 25 cents each. Part VI. just ready.
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No. 308 Broadway, New-York.
A LITTLE MORE PATIENCE.
(CONSTELLANO'S GREATEST EFFORT.
THE MAN EATERS,
OR THE CANNIBAL QUEEN,
will be ready SATURDAY MORNING, Mr. Constellano, whose previous comedies sold 100 a week, writes exclusively for this

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, receive subscriptions. The Bonds will be ready and issued.

We shall be placed to fill orders for these Bonds at current rates, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

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6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$949,480 11	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	2,602,358 83	
Total amount of premiums		$3,551,838 94
Premiums marked off as earned during the year, then unearned premiums, and premium received on investments		$2,342,042 62
Losses paid during the year	$1,621,160 40	
Commissions, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,618 19—	1,825,778 59
Amount of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,197,303 32	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,197,181 64
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have received to apply upon the profits of the year as follows:		$411,260 67
Scrip dividend to holders holding Scrip issued on prior years	$205,604 53	
Cash dividend earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 12, 1864	139,614 52—	339,209 72
Balance		$72,050 95
Balance dividend already paid in Stock, holders, being earned interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		67,555 36
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		$4,495 59
		1,747 39
		$2,748 20
Of this reserve thirty per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 18 per Cent.		110,000 00
		$108,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 6 per Cent., and on new stock 9 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 36 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Scrip Notes, being 6 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,312 00
		$105,405 32
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Surplus Balance		$403 32
The Company have the following Assets: United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$930,376 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value.		
Salvages and other Securities		724,902 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,817 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Stock of Insurance Companies. Balances due for agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,146,939 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have examined the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Books and Vouchers with its Books, and found them to agree.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable, and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made to the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
SAM'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 8, 1864.

Ground after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificates) of premiums paid and earned during the year, account or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Vessels Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Vessels Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOMAS ELLERSHAW,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	JAS. BERRICK,
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JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOS. LORD,
R. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICE,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. H. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£160,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors, 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN RIGOL, Esq., Chairman.
RONALD LAING, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MATHESON, Esq.
SIR FREDERICK WM. PEL HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAILL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-Offic.
DAVID TRAILL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
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Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Mauritius,
Melbourne, Sydney, Bank.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to Drafts at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 187 Broadway.
GEORGE OFFDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Gives his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
Give their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (free Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their names after the closing of the books on the evening of the 5th February.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY hereby give notice that a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (free Government tax,) on the preferred stock, will be paid to order of the registered stockholders of this Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on or after the 20th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this Company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in Boston will be closed on and after the 20th day of February next, and reopened on the morning of the 26th February. Stockholders will receive their dividends of 3½ per cent. on their preferred stock, free of Government tax, on and after the 20th of February, on presentation of their certificates at the Boston Trust Company, who are requested to act as Transfer Agents for the Company.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 36 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1861.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find it to their advantage to at all times to furnish desirable lists of Bonds for sale (in large or small amounts.)
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. All points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO The Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,314,398 63	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,042,907 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,681 20	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	493,700 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,378,676 63	
Cash in Bank	744,919 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,365,546 22	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,326,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,638,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,956,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,216
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,266,670

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pluck,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Ellerson,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Colt,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	S. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry A. Hegert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 26 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, satisfactory and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

HEVLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 247 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. RACKHOUSE,	R. S. VOORHIES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. GULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES S. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

TO PEORIA AND QUQAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS,
TAKE NOTICE.
All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND QUQAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 20th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 51 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the Three-years Seven-per-cent. Treasury Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Internal Revenue office.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the "Extension Bonds") of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that on and after the 20th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal will be paid to the holders of such bonds on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 34 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,877,622 84
RECEIPTS FOR PREMIUMS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums:		
Original	$[illegible]	
Renewals	[illegible]	
War extra	36,374 31	
Total Premiums	$3,414,[illegible]	
For Annuities	[illegible]	
For Interest	$[illegible] 12—	3,651,301 03
Total		$12,528,923 87
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,[illegible] 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,[illegible] 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,[illegible] 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 38	
Paid Annuities	13,187 36	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	1,778 33	
Paid Commissions	86,653 30	
Paid Taxes	29,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,759 43	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	60,339 83	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 68—	$978,019 32
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$11,550,904 55
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$[illegible] 97	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,[illegible] 30	
United States Stocks	1,[illegible] 33	
Real Estate	407,[illegible] 72	
Balance due from Agents	32,[illegible] 48	
		$11,550,904 55
Add,		
Interest accrued	$[illegible] 64	
Premiums due, in course of transmission	30,[illegible] 34	
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (par)	300,000 00	
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,213 67

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	7,242	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,544	48,778,068
In force Feb. 1, 1863	13,481	42,371,493
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,501

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN T. WORTHINGTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L F. SPEOQUIGG,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. H. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LEGRAND JOHNSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

STATEMENT OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,904 39
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,301 67
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,327,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty	169,613 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	152,213 00	
Scrip held by company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	320,760 28	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03—	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
M. CHANDLER,	FRED. O. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL S. CALDWELL,
ROT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. E. DUNCAN,	W. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	W. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS RUTTER,	EMIL REMANN,
L. R. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. HEOKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN E. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

OLIVER H. JONES,	R. M. BUCHANAN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	WILLIAM HERVEY,
ABRAHAM B. DAVIS,	THOMAS DAVEY,
SAMUEL C. FOREST,	JOSEPH A. DEDEDER,
JOHN B. ANDREW,	CHARLES L. STEWART,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	SAMUEL N. DODGE,
JOHN EWEN,	DANIEL UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM DEPEW,	MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER
WILLIAM HAXTUN,	CHARLES D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL J. WARING,	ETHELBERT WILLIS,
C. P. FERRIER,	JOSEPH A. DREYFOUS,
SYLVANUS BEDELL,	JAMES C. GULICK,

JAMES T. WRIGHT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, DANIEL UNDERHILL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., who declined a reelection, and E. COOPER DEDERER was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the board:

Whereas, Mr. Jones having signified his desire to decline being a candidate for reelection, therefore,

Resolved, that this board return to Mr. Jones their thanks for the long and faithful services to this institution.
E. C. DEDERER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry P. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Moke,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Mallard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Gans,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 16 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds.
LUDLOW THOMAS,
No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, proximo.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 13 WALL-ST.,

CAPITAL	$153,[illegible]
SURPLUS	131,[illegible] 15
ASSETS	364,[illegible] 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURNHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 8, 1864.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.
Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, last. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March next.
W. H. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Net Surplus, Jan. 1, 1864	120,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1863.
TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. SEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cents, free Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest time. Address DR. WARD & CO., No. 2 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Without the use of Mercury, or any other dangerous drug. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the safest and most reliable remedies for the cure of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has never met a case he could not cure. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet in 1 to 3 days. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of carnal power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 2 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 2 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vénériens, Paris, where these afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubos, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in three weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, removes difficulties, impediments to marriage, speedily cures the sins to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most skillful, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1823. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or sickness! Just published, by DR. LAMONT, Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, gonorrhœa, gleet, urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; nuxoids, recipes and specifics; the author's unrivaled success in cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, S. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterization, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 8.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to Hopkinson's Medical Office, No. 2 Nassau-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his specialty, (the City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of carnal power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 2 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted daily on all diseases requiring a prompt and sure cure. A specialty of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may have been. Cases of long standing, neglected or improperly treated by so many both, successfully cured. The vicinity of populous confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being speedily cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. H. MAUBERT, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, gratis, his 25th edition, 125 pages, 8vo., entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health will not permit them a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. Ever sold by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 10 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Depression, Premature Decay, and all effects of Secret Sin. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life will cure you. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 41 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON'S OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS, may be consulted, as usual, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Guide and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates and drawings of diseases, showing the life, history and mode of cure; a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or sexual ignorance. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., 769 Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 659 Sixth-ave., near 43d-st., Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and certain remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by BEOUT & BARGANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and signature of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly courses in from forty-eight hours to forty days standing; but of a dangerous nature if taking standing, may miscarry. No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $3 a box. Sold at No. 192 Bleecker-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 5,380 N.Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its mercurial compounds, and have found it, too, a fearfully dear bargain. Nature has no other remedy for obstinate cases, and the Old Doctor's Family is at rare to cure at the sun. Sold only at his office, No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1; sent by mail or express on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND BODY EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power, and the effects of mercury. 659 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after taking, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative when the powers of nature have been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 2 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will relieve in the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Extremely for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females successfully treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, near 36th-st., New-York. Inclose stamp for reply. Thiers' Imperial Monthly Pills, for debility, irregularities, etc., it is scientific, safe and certain compound, in strict accordance with the French codex, and wholly distinct from the noxious trash of adulterers and quacks. Price $1 and $2. Relief guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Female Remedies, or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—For catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RECOVERY in this city, not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured upwards of 10,000 in the second stage. His remedies are entirely vegetable, and preparations in business or pleasure of disease. Dr. HUNTER M. D. continues attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, at his old office, No. 659 Division-st., near Grand-st., New-York. Gleets, gonorrhœa and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His unrivaled medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cure certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies failed; cures without sickening or restriction in general and sickening effect, and in all other remedies; cures in half the time in less than six hours; cures without the slightest exposure or change of diet; cures the most inveterate cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, venereal eruptions, pimples, blotches, ulcerations, tumors, nodes, pains in the bones, and all other symptoms of venereal poison, even when the blood is sure to show and what no other will cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle. Ask for Hunter's Red Drops. Take no other. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SECRET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR [illegible]

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest telegraphic dispatches.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{100 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, and $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 2,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 2,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 6. Rate of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $22. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $60 and $30.

Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA,
D. S. Bannon, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship, GEORGE CROMWELL,
Geo. A. Pope,

will leave Pier No. 3, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 98 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORNING STAR,
J. M. Couzeneau, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
Richard Adams, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE,
John Thompson, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drew, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P. ☞ The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will call for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 29th of February,
SATURDAY, 20th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 243 Broadway. Passports issued through J. H. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 61 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 264 5th-av., New-York.
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 262 6th-av., near 20th-st. Private lessons daily.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 46 Worth-street, New-York, of 100,000 Curry Combs.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with samples which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles can be of birch, beech or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 4,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 5th day of March. They are to be delivered in boxes of 200 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 19,
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
CONTINUOUS AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
Of the
MAMMOTH AND SUPERB
HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE,
which has at once achieved the distinction of being the
PRIDE AND ORNAMENT
Of the
EMPIRE CITY.
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING,
Hundreds unable to obtain admission,
UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION
OF
WONDER AND DELIGHT
BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT
at the
MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
of the building and
THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.

This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States; it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Circuses and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as

THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.

The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.

GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,

it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill

EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest

CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA

will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION,

Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated

"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"

Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
THE COMPANY COMPRISES
THIRTY-SIX
OF THE
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.

ON SATURDAY,

in compliance with the general request of numerous ladies and families, a

SECOND GRAND MATINEE

will be given, when exactly the same performance will be given as in the evening.

Doors open at 1; commencing at 2.

PERHAM'S,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
IN AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS,
THE WONDERFUL AND COLOSSAL
STEREOSCOPTICON.

The only complete apparatus in this country, showing BEAUTIFUL STATUARY, GORGEOUS ARCHITECTURE, ENCHANTING LANDSCAPE, WAR TABLEAUX and PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MILITARY MEN,

including Major-Generals
GRANT, McCLELLAN, BANKS, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE, SICKLES,

and others, in connection with the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

A gigantic illustrated history of the war.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

This great combination of novel attractions is exhibited in aid of Perham's

NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,

and is nightly attended by
THRONGS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS,

whose frequent demonstrations of approval testify to the SUPERIORITY OF THE STEREOSCOPTICON,

and to the
THRILLING FIDELITY OF THE MIRROR

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

Buy a DOLLAR TICKET, which admits four, contributes to the INVALID SOLDIERS' FUND, and secures an interest in the DONATION PROPERTY. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, when tickets and information may be obtained. All orders for tickets by mail or express should be sent to
JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 585 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,

which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the

TOUR OF THE WORLD,

a fine collection of
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,

never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with

many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
SAM STICKNEY,
The Favorite Clown.
Master ROBERT STICKNEY,
The great Sensation Rider,
(By kind permission of L. B. Lent, Esq.,)

will appear in his GREAT SOMERSAULT ACT.

A number of other celebrated artists have kindly tendered their services, and will appear in addition to the full strength of the establishment.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

SKATING.—THE BASE BALL MATCH ON Skates, between the Gotham and Empire Base Ball Clubs of New-York, will be played at Sylvan Lake, foot of 74th-st., Hoboken, TO-DAY, (Friday,) Game called at 1 o'clock precisely.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, without break of gauge.

H. V. SWERTZER, General Superintendent.
S. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 8, 10, 1, 3, 4, 6 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 6 and 11½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 2:37 and 5:20 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.

On SUNDAY, at 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 29, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 6 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 6:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received Nos. 7 Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. E. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 6:30 P. M., each on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. Take 8:15 and 4:35 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY OF BARGAIN-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. R. BARRINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Grand-st. depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 885 BROADWAY.
L. F. LENT.....Manager.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this elegant and inviting establishment, which has received the highest
STAMP OF POPULAR APPROBATION,
as manifested by
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
comprising
THE ELITE OF NEW YORK,
as well as by
THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
will be exhibited.
THIS EVENING will be presented a programme of
UNPARALLELED BRILLIANCY,
introducing the
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
comprising
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,

whose extraordinary performances having been received during the last six nights with

TUMULTUOUS PLAUDITS,

have been rearranged for a few nights longer.

These wonderfully powerful and agile
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT
will appear
EVERY EVENING
during the week, and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
in their
NOVEL, UNIQUE AND ASTOUNDING
PYRAMIDS, GROUPINGS,
AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

The greatest of equestriennes,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

will appear in her
EXERCISES OF THE HAUTE ECOLE,
introducing her
HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,
and also in her
GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

First night of the admirably trained Trick Horse,
GENERAL GRANT!

Young Zanfretta, the accomplished gymnastic artist, in his great performance upon
THE FLYING BAR.

First night of Mr. O'Dell in his descriptive pantomime scene, entitled
POOR JACK.

STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMBINATION OF STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.

Included is the
MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD,

who will appear in a
MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF EQUESTRIAN ACROBATIC AND THEATRIC SKILL,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA
AND
BEYOND THE APPROACH OF RIVALRY.

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WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THE LONDON TIMES,

speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,800, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 8 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Mr. Chalkstone, Jun., and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic lesson of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10¼.

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HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
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PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
OPERA NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 15.
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FRA DIAVOLO
will be produced on Thursday evening.

MUSICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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BY LEE & WALKER,
No. 722 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Grand Paraphrase de Concert, on the ever popular air

"LISTEN TO

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

Angier a day or two before. She had 23 men aboard, and did not report any captures. Capt. Semmes, of the *Letcher*, from Singapore, reported that he had heard of the *Alabama* being in the China Seas, and on the night of the 6th November, off Pulo Condore, saw a fine vessel of about 500 tons, without any fire, and a bark-rigged steamer near her, which he supposed to be the *Alabama*. A private letter describes the latter occurrence as follows: "On the night of the 6th of November, about 10, either W. S. W. of Java Heads, I was called about 11 o'clock, by the third officer to look at a ship on fire. I jumped out and hurried on deck. It was rather a dirty, rainy sort of a night, and we were under easy sail, royals mizzentopgallantsail, and mainsail stowed; and right ahead almost was seen a bright glare. The *Lizzie* was close-hauled, so as to make a little to windward of it, and under the impression that she was one of the cotton ships from China, which had accidentally caught fire, we burned blue lights to let her know assistance was at hand. As we got nearer her we could see her plainer—a fine double topsail yard bark, royals hauled up, but not stowed, and the main yard backed, to keep her properly have to, as any other ship would be, for a boat to board her. She was on fire fore and aft, masts all standing, and seemingly not a soul aboard her, and no boats in sight. It was one of the finest sights I have seen at sea. It was, as I have said, rather a rainy night, and though, as we were close to the unfortunate bark, it was as light as day, all outside the circle of her light was cloudy dim and black. Out of this darkness came a long low craft, which we soon found out to be a steamer, but we could not distinguish her colors. She passed close between us and the bark. We guessed what she was at once, more especially as we heard in Singapore that she had been at the Cape, and was probably going towards the China Seas. The comments of our crew were rather curious, greatly in favor of the Southerners, but it was a source of lamentation, the burning of the bark's fine white cotton canvas, enough to make jumpers and trousers for all hands for some years! We expected a visit from the *Alabama*, but she did not come near us, no one kept away on our course. On our arrival here, the Lieutenant of the United States steamer *Mohican* came aboard and got an extract from our log, and two days after that she left, bound eastward, on a cruise. It will take a much smarter craft than she is to overhaul the *Alabama*."

The following is an extract from another private letter:

"We are a little excited with intelligence from Penang that the Confederate States steamer *Alabama* is cruising about there. She took two Yankees in the Straits of Sunda, and was pursued by the *Vanderbilt*. When night came on the *Alabama* was about 20 miles ahead, and under cover of darkness she unshipped her funnel, put out her fires, and got out. The ship was then put about, and sped in the direction of where they had last seen the *Vanderbilt*. At daybreak she was within a mile of the *Vanderbilt*, who bore down and inquired if they had seen a large steamer standing to the northward. Capt. Semmes replied, 'Yes; she was going ahead full speed, and must be 100 miles away by this.' The *Vanderbilt* immediately put on all steam, and went on a wild goose chase, while Semmes quietly shipped his funnel, and bore away in an opposite direction. It was reported last night that the *Alabama* was outside of Amherst."

THE FAMPERO CASE.

This case appeared as a defended cause in the weekly rolls of the Court of Sessions. The cause was brought into Court by an appointment of seizure under the 11th section of the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) act, 16th and 26th Victoria, c. 56. A claim has now been lodged in terms of the same section on behalf of Mr. J. GARRARES and seven other persons in Glasgow. The Lord Ordinary will now, it is understood, pronounce an order on the Lord Advocate to lodge an information of seizure on behalf of Her Majesty. Upon such information of seizure being lodged, the procedure will be conducted without further pleadings in the same form as other Exchequer causes, and will probably result in a jury trial in about a month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated that the Danish Government has purchased the powerful iron-clad on the Clyde, which was reported to have been constructed for the Confederates.

It is announced that the *Great Eastern* would be peremptorily sold at auction, Feb. 17, unless she is previously sold on private contract.

There were rumors in London on the 29th, that there were dissensions in the Cabinet, and that Earl RUSSELL had resigned. The *Morning Post*, of the following day, under the head of "Idle Rumors," contradicts the reports, and says:

"There is no crisis, and the Cabinet is acting in perfect harmony. The gossip of yesterday seems to be based upon two very simple facts: Lord RUSSELL has returned from Osborne, and Lord DERBY has gone thither on a visit to the Queen. All the rest is pure nonsense."

There was a meeting of the Cabinet on the 29th, at which Earl RUSSELL and all the other members, except the Duke of Newcastle, (who continues unwell,) were present. After the Cabinet had broken up Lord PALMERSTON had summonses issued for another meeting on the following day, 30th ult.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, alluding to the startling announcements of the war preparations going on in England says:

"Up to the present moment the principal work of the War Office has been to work up its ordnance estimates for Parliament with an especial view to combine economy with efficiency, while the 'Horse Guards' is in its usual placid condition."

Mr. BRIGHT had been making more speeches at Birmingham. At one meeting he incidentally gave it as his conviction that an Austrian Archduke would not reign in Mexico. At another he refuted the insinuation of a London paper, that in his speech on emigration he acted as the advertising agent of the American Government, and said the advertising agents of emigration were those who refused to do justice to the English, and especially to the Irish people. He also reiterated his arguments against the intervention of England in the Dano-German dispute.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish Ambassador at Vienna presented his letters of recall on the 29th of January. The Secretary of Legation provisionally undertook the affairs of the Embassy.

It is asserted that the Federal Commissioners in Holstein were about to convoke the estates of that Duchy.

The Elbe was expected to be soon opened for navigation. It is asserted that the feeling in Sweden against the German Confederation was increasing in intensity, and Government could not but act upon it by vigorously supporting Denmark.

The Vienna *Presse* says that a compromise has been devised by M. BUOLE, to remove the differences which had arisen between the two great German Powers and the secondary States, and to restore harmony in the midst of the Confederation. The *Presse* adds that M. DE BISMARK and M. DE RECHENBERG have sent to the German Government circular letters in which they express their adherence to this compromise of M. DE BUOLE.

A Copenhagen letter reports that it is intended in the north of Germany to issue letters-of-marque in case of make reprisals against Denmark in case she blockaded the German ports. A naval paper appeared in Hamburg, published a proposition to that effect.

The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors are said to have stated to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that Prussia and Austria do not intend to attack the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. They only desire to obtain a pledge to compel Denmark to carry out her engagements of 1852.

Explicit declarations are stated to have been made to the Cabinet of St. James. A telegram from London, in the official Dresden journal, states that an alliance has been concluded between Sweden and Denmark. If the German Powers refuse to grant the delay of six weeks demanded by Denmark, Sweden will place 30,000 auxiliary troops in the field.

A Hamburg dispatch of Jan. 29, says: "Field-Marshal WRANGEL left here this morning for Bordesholm."

The passage of 10,000 Prussian Guards, under the command of the Crown Prince of Prussia, through Hamburg, has been announced.

A special telegram from Flensburg to the *Morning Herald*, dated Jan. 29, says: "Gen. WRANGEL yesterday summoned Gen. MEZA to evacuate Schleswig. The reply is to be given at noon to-day. It will unquestionable be in the negative. You may therefore expect to hear of the crossing of the Eider in a day or two."

Only 1,000 Danes are at the Kreuzwacke. Frost set in last night. This weakens the Danish position, but to no great extent. Reinforcements are arriving at Copenhagen every day.

The Swedes are preparing more vigorously than ever for eventualities."

Another dispatch says the Danes were evacuating the Kreuzwacke and retiring along the whole line of the Eider.

A Copenhagen dispatch of the 28th says: "A royal resolution having fixed the electoral districts and chose Commissioners for Schleswig for the new Rigsraad, it is to be inferred that a summons to elect will soon follow, and that all the great Powers are agreed as to that needful measure. Immense enthusiasm prevails at the news just received from Berlin."

The London *Times* states, apparently on authority, that there is no difference of opinion between France and Russia and England, and it announces that Russia has joined in the friendly representations addressed to Austria and Prussia. The Emperor NAPOLEON says the Three assents to all the representations we have made in favor of peace. He upholds the treaty of 1852, and thinks that all the legitimate requirements of Germany could be satisfied without any breach of the peace of Europe. But if it be the opinion of the Powers that any active representation in the dispute could effect that, he is ready to join in it. He is ready to join in any measure which may be proposed by Russia, and it can hardly be doubted that an hostile demonstration of England against the German Powers would be much less dangerous in its nature than a collision between France and two first-class military monarchies. We might, if we chose to interfere, blockade the German ports with a few ships and send a force to Schleswig, and yet the war would remain entirely local; but if France were to become engaged with Prussia and Austria, it would at once be a question of 300,000 men on the Rhine, and perhaps an outburst of French ambition, which would make Europe regret the assistance it had invoked. It is quite natural, then, that the French Government should desire to limit its action to pacific representations. The *Times* ventures to anticipate that there will be no war. The Austrians and Prussians must have 50,000 to 60,000 men on the Eider, with all their munitions, and there will probably be no serious attempt on the Danish line of defence until the month of February is pretty far advanced. By that time, also, the Danes may be able to get their fleet into the North Sea, and retaliate upon the German ports. They have an army in Schleswig stated to amount to 35,000 men; they have formidable works; their navy is efficient, and all classes are banded together to fight the Germans. But the *Times* relies more upon the condemnation pronounced by England, France and Russia on the course taken by the two German Powers.

The *Morning Post* of the 30th says: "We believe that the Governments of Russia, France and Sweden have signified their willingness to assent to the proposal which has recently been put forward by the English Government for the joint recognition of integrity of the Kingdom of Denmark. The same proposition was also submitted to the great German Powers. We hear that at Berlin its acceptance has been under a Cabinet question."

The *Times* of the 30th says: "The state of affairs is simply this: France and Russia, though entirely agreeing with the views England has taken, decline to interfere further, and leave to the country the task of opposing, if advisable, to the action of the German Powers. Whether this is a case in which our honor and interest are so much concerned as to require us to proceed further than mere remonstrance, is a question on which opinions are likely to differ, and happily the meeting of Parliament is a few days will enable the judgment of the country to be expressed on a matter of so much importance. Of the general sympathy of the House with the little State which is the object of this aggression there can be no doubt, but the practical question is whether England can do more in support of the Treaty of 1852, then remonstrate with those whose conduct directly tends to a breach of it. On Thursday next the Government will no doubt be able to describe to Parliament the efforts they have made to prevent the shedding of blood in Schleswig, and what course they think is necessary to follow hereafter."

The *Morning Herald*, if rightly informed, says there is still a hope of peace, and it has reason to believe that the Prussian Cabinet is disposed to yield to the urgent remonstrances of England and certain other Powers.

The London *Morning Herald* has reason to believe that, at the Cabinet council held on the 28th, Her Majesty's Government arrived at a very grave decision respecting the Dano-German conflict, that that decision has been submitted by Earl RUSSELL to Her Majesty, and that dispatches have been sent off to the Ambassadors at the Courts of Austria and Prussia, notifying the hostile attitude that the Government of Great Britain would be compelled to assume in the event of the Prussian and Austrian troops invading Schleswig. The French Government, it is said, is, upon this point, in union with the British Ministry, and it is hoped that, with the prospect of this opposition, the great German Powers will not persist in provoking war.

The *Morning Post* says the time which will be employed by Austria and Prussia in making preparations for the invasion of Schleswig will be turned to account by the promoters of peace, in the formation of such a coalition in favor of Denmark as even Austria and Prussia combined dare not despise. In the alliance of England, France, Russia, Sweden and Italy lies the most practicable and efficacious mode of guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish Kingdom, and of preserving undisturbed the peace of Europe.

The London *Times*, in its city article says the general disbelief that Austria and Prussia will be so mad as to fulfill their threat of war to gratify the democracy, by whom they are now unscrupulously goaded on, contributes to prevent the markets from experiencing the decline that might otherwise be witnessed.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE FRENCH ADDRESS.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th, M. THIERS strongly censured the expedition to Mexico in its present and past condition, as well as with regard to its future consequences. He concluded as follows:

"I have not the honor of knowing Prince MAXIMILIAN. He is said to be very attractive; but he would require all the sound sense of his father-in-law (King LEOPOLD of Belgium) to induce European capitalists to lend him three hundred or four hundred millions. I know that it is not very desirable to treat with the Indian JUAREZ; but I can never give my consent to our engaging ourselves for one or two years more in an enterprise like the present. Allow me to ask you a question? Have the creations of new States been so very successful that we must needs recommence the experiment? Look at what is passing on the banks of the Danube and in Greece. If ever an enterprise was inspired by noble motives, it was the political revival of Greece; three great powers cooperated, and the expense for each, about twenty millions, was insignificant. What has happened in Greece? The Greeks have driven away their King Otho for his want of skill in ruling, and Europe has said to them: 'You will not have King Otho—well, we will give you another'—(laughter)—and this time I admired the prudence of our Government in leaving the task to England. England turned to the Danish Monarchy, so menaced at this moment; and she detached a branch to transplant in Greece; adding thereto a sacrifice which she may, perhaps, feel hereafter—I mean the cession of the Ionian Islands and the fortress of Corfu. Well, notwithstanding these concessions, England is just now much less popular in Greece than France, who did not intervene at all. (True, true.) Can we find here any motive for creating another Greece 3,000 leagues off? And who are our allies? In the case of Greece we had Russia and England; but the most ardent partisans of the enterprise will be embarrassed to say who are our well-wishers in the Mexican business. You will have indeed the rather sarcastic approbation of England, as expressed in the English journals, but on condition of reimbursing her first from the proceeds of the customs. Then there is the Anglo-Saxon race which it wished to resist. That race will respect you at present, and with reason; for were you to pronounce definitively for one or the other of the parties in the struggle—and I command the Government for not having done so—your influence might be decisive. The Americans of the North will, therefore, respect you—I am sure that the Archduke himself would be very well received at New-York, were he to pass that way. But can anybody believe that, when the civil war comes to an end, the United States will remember your impartiality, or that they will help you at all in your Mexican difficulties? They will act just as they did in the Havannah; you will have 100,000 adventurers, who have only to cross the Rio del Norte to be in Mexico; you will have the inevitable hostility of America, or at least of all the fighting men whose occupation will then be gone. I must now speak of the resources of Mexico in mineral wealth. We are referred to the account of Mexico given by M. DE HUMBOLDT. That celebrated man has, indeed, said that Mexico is a very rich country; but in saying this he has destroyed many illusions. At the close of the last century the reputation of Mexico for mineral wealth was colossal; it was thought that Spain, which then monopolized nine-tenths of the precious metals in circulation, drew the whole from Mexico. M. DE HUMBOLDT dissipated this mistake, and later travelers have dissipated many more. A word about cotton. I have been in communication with Mexican merchants, and with the Director of the School of Agriculture in Mexico; and he assures me that cotton is grown in the lowlands, like those of Texas, which are infected with malaria; that there are only Indians for work, and that hands are very scarce; and that by reason of the rains, it often happens that two or three out of five harvests are spoiled. On the high plains cotton cannot thrive on account of the inundations and subsequent drought; in the valleys the crops are magnificent, but the difficulty lies in the dearth of hands. M. DE HUMBOLDT speaks of the agricultural produce of Mexico in 1803; he estimates it at 145 millions, and at that figure it has remained; the mines produce, indeed, 120 to 130 millions; they are rich; but require large capital for successful working. England has sacrificed 250 millions of francs in this way; Germany more than 75 millions. Moreover, the mercury that is required for operations in the silver mines must be bought in Europe or in California. European speculators have written to Mexico for information about silver mines, and the replies have tended to abate confidence. We now see how it is that Mexico, with a total production, agricultural and metallic, of about 300 millions, has barely a commerce of imports and exports of 120 millions—of which about twenty are with ourselves. But I will suppose for a moment that all turns out for the best, and that Mexico becomes as prosperous as Brazil? But what is the history of Brazil? To arrive at her present position she has required a term of fifty years, an uninterrupted succession of sagacious Princes, amicable relations with all Europe—and all this for what? To get a budget of one hundred millions and a commerce of six hundred millions. Fifty years to obtain such a result! Note also that Brazil has abandoned the precious metals, and betaken herself to agriculture. *I will cite one figure only. She furnishes 200 millions' worth of coffee to the world*, and coffee is worth more than gold. Well, then, do you think that if Brazil wished at this moment to indemnify some European friend who had enlisted her, she could do a great deal? (Laughter.) I think not; and therefore I think that Mexico will never be able to indemnify us completely. But the province of Sonora has been mentioned, and compared to California. Of its mineral wealth we know very little; we only know that the climate is inclusterious, and the cities swollen and intractable. But I will even suppose that Sonora may become a second California. What has California given to the United States? Much gold has been found and disseminated, but the Federal Treasury has nevertheless been forced to have recourse to paper money. Let Sonora become a very Golconda, what gain advantage will result to France? I sum up by affirming that the most prudent course will be to content ourselves with the satisfaction given to French honor, and no longer to pursue a dangerous and chimerical enterprise. I may be told, indeed, that the Prince is at the point of starting, and that we are bound to assist him. Then we can help the Government in this manner. We can take on ourselves a great responsibility; we can enable the Government to say to the Prince, 'The public bodies are not favorable to this enterprise; we cannot support you as we desired to do.' Then the Prince would perhaps refuse, and we should fall back on the President JUAREZ; not a very seducing personage, I readily admit. (Prolonged sensation.) Up to the present moment your Honor is not distinctly engaged, but in the day that our young Prince shall embark under our guarantee it will be so. (Great applause.)

M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE defended the expedition as being just. He affirmed that it was impossible to treat with JUAREZ, and expressed a hope that tranquillity would soon be established. "Then," said he, "our troops will be able to return."

M. BERRYER, in reply, said France had been misled. He maintained that the Government was unpopular in Mexico, and ought to retire. The Left then withdrew its amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

On the 28th, the debate involved the Polish question. M. DAVID supported the opposition amendment, and advocated the recognition of the Poles as belligerents. After speeches by other members the amendment was rejected.

M. PALLEYAN explained the amendment proposing a rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia. The Duke DE MORNY defended Russia, and declared that Government to be more democratic than the whole of Europe. He explained why the committee desired to reconcile its sympathies for Poland with its respect for Russia, and contended that it was necessary, even in the interests of of the Poles not to encourage the insurrection. M. GUDROIX demanded that Poland should not be exterminated under NAPOLEON III. after having been partitioned under LOUIS XV.

The debate was resumed on the 29th. M. JULES FAVRE spoke upon the diplomatic side of the Polish question. Alluding to the words of the Emperor, he pointed out the ill success of the negotiations, and urged the necessity of breaking off all relations with Russia, in order to assert the rights which she had violated, and to manifest the indignation of the whole of Europe. The project of a Congress was a generous impossibility—Russia was resolved to exterminate Poland. It was not requisite to make war, which would be folly in the state of isolation in which France was at present placed; but it was requisite to break off every kind of relation with a Power which had violated the right of treaties.

M. ROUHER opposed the amendments. He defended the Congress project with energy, and showed that, in spite of the profound sympathies of the Government with Poland, it was necessary to await the solution of the question from time and the moral influence of France. The amendment was rejected.

M. GUDROIX supported the amendment demanding the evacuation of Rome, which was rejected by 215 to 13.

The entire draft of the address was adopted by 234 to 12.

JULES FAVRE is one of the deputation to carry up the address.

Two French Commissioners had arrived at Lugano to take part in the inquiry into the plot concocted at that place to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON. It appears, from inquiries made by the Swiss Government, that M. MANZINI left Lugano in the beginning of October last, and that the men who have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy did not arrive at that place till the month of November.

Paris letters say the subscriptions to the loan amount to 15 times the amount required.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was firmer. Rentes opened at 66f.30c, and closed at 66f.50c.

POLAND.

The insurrection is reported as being on the increase in the government of Lublin. It is confirmed that the insurgent leaders POZNIEKI and WROBLEWSKI, had been victorious over the Russians at Silaniec.

A cavalry detachment of insurgents is said to have been seen within four miles of the metropolis of Poland.

SPAIN.

The Minister of War had ordered the organization of four battalions to be dispatched to San Domingo in March.

The Minister of Finance had drawn up a project to improve the revenue of the State and limit the expenses of the public service.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government was said to be strengthening all the defences of the Danube. Great agitation was said to prevail in the Moldo-Wallachian Provinces.

The vexed question of the monastic property in the Danubian Principalities had been entirely settled, an indemnity of 50,000,000 francs having been voted to the religious communities.

The Winter in Turkey was the severest known for years. Tens of thousands of sheep had perished.

VERY LATEST BY THE CHINA.

SINGAPORE, Monday, Jan. 4.

The *Alabama* left this port on the 24th ult., and afterward, in the Straits of Malacca, burnt the British ship *Martaban*, from Moulmein, and the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 30—3½ P. M.

The Bourse has been firm in consequence of M. FOULD's report on the subscription to the new loan. Rentes closed at 66f. 40c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

MILAN, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The *Alleanza* of to-day says:

"The Sclavonic, Croatian, and Dalmatian Committee, in a sitting held at Agram, Jan. 19, resolved to act in entire accord with the Hungarian Committee of Independence."

The *Alleanza* also states that a check has been given to the proposals of the Hungarian conservative party, tending to a reconciliation with Austria. The new Committee has enlarged its sphere of action, and the agitation is increasing.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—Evening.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Notwithstanding the assurances of the French papers, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has not yet definitively accepted the Mexican Crown. If he can get a loan of £10,000,000 sterling he will go to Mexico, but not without. In no case will he go to Paris before March."

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Marshal WRANGEL, of Prussia, has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig.

The *Observer* says that the British Cabinet are still hopeful of preserving the peace of Europe.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.

The *Evening Herald* learns from a reliable source that Herr VON BISMARK, the Prussian Premier, has declared in favor of the acceptance of the Danish proposal for suspending the advance of the Austrian and Prussian troops. It is, however, added, that the King of Prussia is opposed to this concession, and that a ministerial crisis is anticipated.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed firm, at 90⅝@90¾.

The Danish question remains without change.

There is less apprehension of war, although the Prussian troops continued to advance, and their commander has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes.

France and Russia have come to the conclusion to agree with England, but will leave active interference to England.

Commercial and Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The chances of war on the 29th were regarded with rather less apprehension on the London Exchange, and the funds improved in tone. Consols closed at 90¾.

There was again a steady demand for discount at the Bank, but as Gold was being taken to the Bank, and the West India mail steamer had arrived with $5,777,635 in specie, the apprehensions of a further advance in the Bank minimum had subsided. The bullion in the Bank of France was also increasing.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £48,111 sterling.

The war panic in the Frankfort Bourse had in a great measure subsided.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar silver 5s. 2d.; Dollars 5s. 4d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—A. M.

COTTON—The BROKERS' Circular says: "In the early part of the week the market was somewhat firmer, and slightly better prices were obtained on Saturday and Monday, but as business in Manchester on Tuesday was almost suspended in consequence of the continued uncertainty which still prevails regarding Continental politics, the demand became more restricted, and a small daily business has since been done at irregular prices, but showing no marked change from last Friday's quotations for any description, excepting the lower grades of Surats, also Scinde and Bengal, which are ⅛d.@1d. lower. Sales of the week, 31,290 bales, including 3,120 to speculators and 4,920 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet, but steady, with sales of about 4,000 bales. The quotations for Fair American continue nominal. Middling Orleans is 27½d.; Mobiles, 27¼d.; Uplands, 27d. The stock on hand is estimated at 232,960 bales, including 29,170 American. *Access, from India, 253,000 bales.*"

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

exhibited no material change. Business was on a very limited scale, at about former rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., WARREHAN, NASH & Co. and others report: Flour dull and easier, but not quotably lower; Extra State 31s. Wheat very quiet, at about former rates; Red Western 8s.@9s. Corn slow of sale, at 30s. for Mixed; White 33s.@33s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GODSON, BROON & Co. and others report: Beef in large supply, and being freely offered, buyers get generally a slight advantage. Pork 1s.@2s. dearer for new Eastern; old steady. Bacon in fair demand at full rates. Butter firm. Cheese in demand at full prices. Lard firm at 42s.@42s. 6d. Tallow dull and easier; N. A. 38s.@42s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 29s.; Pearls, 31s. Sugar quiet and tending downward. Coffee is rather more demand. Rice very quiet. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. Cloverseed—Touraing American, 40s.; Old, 38s. Linseed Cakes, £9 ⅌ ton for American. Hemp in renewed request. Jute very dull. In Fish Oils nothing doing. Linseed Oil quiet, at 36s.@37s. Resin—Active for French, at previous rates. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and easier; French, 72s. down to 71s. Petroleum—Messrs. BOUSE, ENGLISH & BRANNON report the market quiet, at 1s. 10½d.@1s. 11d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and £17@£17 10s. for Crude. Benzine, 1s. 4d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS dull and prices barely supported. White American WHEAT, 45s.@47s.; Red, 41s.@45s. ⅌ quarter. FLOUR, 21s.@23s. INDIAN—Welsh very firm; Rails and Bars, £6@£6 10s.; Scotch Pig, 63s. 6d. SUGAR very dull; 6d. lower. COFFEE firm for good—easier for lower qualities. RICE inactive. TEA unchanged; Common Congou 1s. TALLOW steady, 41s. 6d. STORES OF TURPENTINE in moderate demand; American 65s. PETROLEUM £17 10s. for Crude; 2s. 1d. for Refined. LINSEED CAKES unchanged; New-York bbls. £9 10s.@£10. SPERM OIL nominal, £70@£77; Cod £53. LINSEED OIL steady, 35s. 3d. GROVES & TODD report: "Provisions generally quiet and unchanged. HAMS rather dearer, and best New-York Cured in request. LARD rather higher. RESIN in more demnd; 40s. offered and refused for fine Virgin American.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say: "The business is to a very trifling extent. Some United States fives of '74 have been placed at 66; Maryland fives, 70; Virginia fives, 30¾; Massachusetts fives, buyers at 83; New-York Central 6Bonds, sixes, 63¾; Illinois Shares, 22 discount; Eries 66.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—Evening.

COTTON firmer, but unchanged. Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,500 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet at 1s. 10½d.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—Evening.

Consols for money, 90¾@90⅞.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 24@23 discount; Erie Railroad, 64@65.

Havre market.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Feb. 11—9 P. M.

(Reported by S. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 12 William-st.)

$25,000 American Gold	180¾	200 Pittsburgh	114¾
250,000 do	180¾	500 Cle. & Tol. R.	s3 104¾
200 Erie Railroad	112	1000 do	b3.135
800 do	111¾	600 do	135
400 do	b3.112¼	100 do	b3.135¼
100 Red. River R.	144¾	1000 Rock Island	119
100 Harlem R.	103¾	200 do	119⅛
400 do	s2.103	200 do	118¾
400 do	102¾	100 do	118¾
200 Reading R.	119¾	1000 do	117⅞
850 Ill. Cen. R.	129	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	81
100 do	128¾	100 Quick Min. Co.	47¾
100 do	128¾	100 do	47
100 do	b10.128¾	200 do	b10 47
100 Mich. Cen. R.	133¾	100 do	47¾
200 do	133	100 Mariposa M. Co.	30¾
200 do	s3.133	400 do	b2 30¾
200 Mich. So.	s3 93¾	500 do	b10 31
100 do	93¾	100 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¾
200 do	93¾		

[Advertisement.]

"SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 11—In *steamship China, from Liverpool*—Miss Fremont, Mrs. John C. Ely, Miss Benjamin, Mrs. Henry, Mr. Stiastry, C. S. Fay, Joseph Aron and lady, W. Kessler, L. Wortheimer, Mayer Weil, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Aron's maid servant, Mr. Hertzberg, Mr. Koren, William Hobbs, L. Rosenheim, J. B. Fayard, W. B. Gray, W. Lumping, G. B. Morewood, R. Sudorfer, G. D. Brooks, Mr. Hodson, F. P. Martin, J. C. Bonner, F. F. Coundon, Mr. Taaffe, Norman Ramson, Charles Richmond, H. P. Penton, Col. Henderson, Bowyer Smythe, B. Hecht, H. Rosenhein, J. Rosenhein, Mr. Blaiy, S. Rosenhein, Mr. Wood, R. D. Pratt, F. McMaster, J. B. Cronin, J. John Grant, W. A. Cooper, Mr. Turner, H. W. Bates, P. J. Parr, Mr. Waldhausen, Lieut.-Col. Galway, Capt. Anderson, J. S. Smith, A. Smith, Mr. Birrell, Miss Lily Fraser, C. H. May, John Swert, John Stone, Capt. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Miss Grouski and maid servant, Mr. Gzouski, J. H. Lehman, wife, 3 children and nurse, Jas. Strauss, wife and 2 children, C. L. Laughland, R. L. Takerson, J. Lawrie, Arthur Jaffray, W. Benjamin, George T. Knight, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Meedham, Mr. McFarlan, S. Lipman, Mrs. Lipman, infant, son and nurse, Wm. Creighton.

FEB. 11—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—E. P. Winans, Mr. Ganthier, J. F. Jones, lady and 3 children, H. Fowler, M. Rowe, E. J. Watt, H. Wild, J. Metzer, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Halgerton, Mr. J. Waters, Miss M. Celli, Miss Florentine, Master Gray, Miss Gray, D. Hunt, Miss O. Lee, J. Houghton, S. De Fargo, and 164 in the steerage.

In schr. Hound, from Bermuda—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Mathews, Mr. McCay, Mr. Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 58 | Sun sets..... 5 32 | Moon sets..11 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamers W. Woodward, Moore, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Anna, Davis, Providence, O. E. Knox & Co.

Ships Sorely, (Hanov.,) Schenck, Liverpool, Roger Brothers; Constantia, Cheever, Liverpool; Underwriter, Barinson, Liverpool, Chas. Carow; Francis Hillyard, Lovett, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Alexandra, (Br.,) Crosby, Glasgow, Edmiston Brothers; Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Elba, Bardan, Philadelphia, Kunhardt & Co.; Leopoldine Bauer, (Aus.,) Lacovich, Shanghai, Holmbee & Balchen; Thomas Terry, (Br.,) Maloney, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Harten, London, Gavella & Meyer.

Brig Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Thomas, Geo. F. Penleton.

Schooners Senator, Long, Baltimore, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Dirigo, Cook, Alexandria, L. Kenny; James Butler, Lyon, York River, F. J. Campbell; Rainbow, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; Morris Edmunds, ——, York River, F. J. Campbell; Red Jacket, (Br.,) Horne, Halifax, Thomas S. Whitman; A. J. Russell, Hodges, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Gem, Cammell, Boston, Baker & Dayton; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Water Witch, Hull, Newbern, L. Kenny; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Pennington, Washington, D. C., 55 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Saw a bark ashore 8 miles north of Hog Island, with hull completely submerged; had all her sails flying, and apparently had not been long on.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 27th, at 7:30 P. M., 6 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound up the Channel. 29th, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 51 20, lon. 14 50, passed steamship Atlas, bd. E.; 31st, at 5 A. M., lat. 50 46, lon. 22 23, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 50 37, lon. 24, passed steamship Sidon. 5th inst., lat. 46 25, lon. 47, passed steamship Britannia, from Glasgow for Portland. From lat. 46 30, lon. 47, to lat. 43 20, lon. 49 20, passed large quantities of field ice.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Lerrigan, Liverpool Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 6, at noon, lat. 45 25, lon. 43 38, passed steamship Damascus, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Sld. in co. with brig Julia, for Philadelphia, and parted with her on the 6th inst., off Abaco.

Bark Zephyr, (of Boston,) Small, Palermo Dec. 21, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Mary C. Dyer, for New-York.

Bark Fort de France, (Fr.,) Deschamps, Marseilles Dec. 25, and Gibraltar Jan. 5, with mdse. to Adolphus Birnham.

Brig Robert Bruce, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Clayole, Matamoras Jan. 10, with cotton to O. E. King & Co. Has had some heavy weather.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Westport, N. S.,) Davis, Manzanilla Jan. 22, with mahogany, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Richard Toner, Phillips, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. George Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis 33 ds., with potatoes to E. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, Del., with corn to James McKee.

Schr. Fanny, (of St. John, N. B.,) Miller, Aux Cayes 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to Wilson & Cammann. Left no vessels.

Schr. Hound, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Bermuda 9 ds., with cotton, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Eagle Head, Hill, Elizabethport, for Westport, Conn.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Soper, Philadelphia 3 ds., with mdse. to James McKee.

Schr. Kit Carson, Rowe, Fortune's Bay, N. F., 10 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Flying Fish, Thompson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Electric Flash, Ayres, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. D. Davidson, Smith, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. A. Weeks, Ketchum, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 10—Steamers Empire,